FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 132

10 July 1986

BULGARIA

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Marks CPC Anniversary [Todorov, 1 Jul] C 1
USSR Trade Union Delegation Pays Visit C 2
Arrives 7 Jul C 2
Talks Reported C 2
Sofia Talks Focus on Yugoslav Economic Ties C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Letter to UN Chief on Space Armament [RUDE PRAVO 4 Jul] D 1
Chnoupek, Halefoglu Discuss Mutual Relations [RUDE PRAVO 5 Jul] D 2
Bilak Receives Afghanistan's Sarboland D 3
DPRK Party Delegation Received by Haman [RUDE PRAVO 1 Jul] D 3
Bilak Hosts Luncheon for Zambian Delegation D 4
Husak Congratulates Renovica on Election [Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Jul] D 4
Leaders Congratulate Mongolians on Election [Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Jul] D 5
Protocol on Cooperation With UK Signed [RUDE PRAVO 5 Jul] D 5
Lenart Notes Shortcomings in Speech to CPSL CC [Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Jul] D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Horst Dohlus Receives PCI Representative [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Jul] E 1
Honecker Greets People's Police on Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jul] E 1
Honecker, Carlsson Dinner Toasts Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jun] E 2
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Bezirke Chairmen Elected [24-27 Jun, 3 Jul] E 6
Honecker Greets Kulikov on 65th Birthday [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Jul] E 7
W. Berliner Sentenced for 'Subversive Crimes' [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Jul] E 7
Daily Rejects Western Reports on Subway Incident [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jul] E 8
Briefs: Felfe Presents Award E 8

HUNGARY

Karpati Issues Speech at National Assembly F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 27 Jun]
Presidential Council Decorates USSR's Sokolov F 9
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Jul]

POLAND

Politburo Considers Congress Conclusions G 1
PZPR Leaders Discuss Congress With Workers G 1
Krakow Official Addresses 2 Jul Congress Session G 1
Congress Delegates Address National Issues G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Jul]
Grosz Speaks to Warsaw Factory Workers G 7
[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 2 Jul]
Barcikowski Views Socialist Democracy for Press G 9
Good of State Guides Attitude on Religions G 10
Questions on Religious Policy G 11
Filipov Reads Greetings to PZPR Congress G 11
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Jul]
List of Visiting Delegations Published G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Jun]
Deputies Review State Financial Reports G 17
Agricultural Produce Price Increase Announced G 17

ROMANIA

AGERPRES Statement on U.S. Aid to Contras H 1
SCINTEIA Editorial Marks 65th CPC Anniversary [1 Jul] H 1
Press Release Issued on Zhao Ziyang's Visit H 4
Vaduva, Ivanscu Meet Senator Larry Pressler H 7
North Korean Party Delegation Pays Visit H 7
Anniversary of Treaty With USSR Marked H 8
Ceausescu Congratulates Renovica on Election H 9
[SCINTEIA 1 Jul]

YUGOSLAVIA

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Continues Slovenia Visit I 1
Visits Work Organizations I 1
Holds Talks With France Popit I 1
Concludes Visit; Departs I 1
Federal Assembly Committee Discusses Prices I 2
Presidency Discusses Constitutional Changes I 2
Justice Committee Discusses Political Delinquency I 3
Prosecutors Discuss Kosovo I 3
Kosovo LC Committee Adopts Program on Tasks I 4
Bar District Court Council Sentences 6 I 4
Serbian LC Central Committee Session Held I 5
Agenda Discussed I 5
Commissions Elected I 5
Montenegrin LC CC Views Income Management I 6
Croatian Presidency Discusses Economic Trends I 6
Nikolovski Elected Macedonian SAWP President I 7
[BORBA 20 Jun]
Federal Statistics Institute Reports on Inflation I 7

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS CPC ANNIVERSARY

AU081427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Mirolyub Todorov article: "The 65th Anniversary of the CPC"]

[Text] The establishment of the CPC on 1 July 1921 marked a new stage in the revolutionary movement which started in China under the influence of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, inspired by the ideas of Marxism among the progressive strata of the Chinese working people. The CPC emerged in the period of national revolution in China, which was distinguished by its democratic, antiimperialist and antifeudal character.

During the last 65 years, the CPC has covered a long and difficult path, a path of glorious victories and of difficulties.

Thanks to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese people, thanks to the selfless efforts of the communists-internationalists, thanks to the international assistance of the CPSU and of the Comintern during the hard times of revolution, the CPC succeeded in preserving its leading role and in leading the armed struggle to victory.

The defeat of Hitler's Germany and of militarist Japan, with the decisive role played by the USSR, was of exceptionally great importance. In the 1945-49 period, in liberated Manchuria, where the center of the Chinese revolution had been transferred, the necessary prerequisites were established for a successful conclusion of the struggle waged by the people's masses under the leadership of the CPC, and China proceeded along the path of socialist construction.

Following the proclamation of the PRC, the CPC faced the task of organizing the struggle to overcome the centuries-old semi-feudal backwardness of the country, the task of building up a new society. Under the CPC leadership, with the selfless and fraternal assistance of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, with the support of all progessive forces, the Chinese people successfully began to build up their new life.

The present tense international situation, created as a result of the intensified arms race, provoked by the United States and NATO, demands decisive actions. Specific measures are necessary for a transition to genuine disarmament and for the elimination of military threats, for the consolidation of the situation in the Asian-Pacific area, which is assuming an ever-growing political, economic, and military importance. This is the basic task of all communists, of all progressive and peaceloving forces on our planet. With its great economic potential, China, which is one of the 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council, has the opportunity of making its contribution to the preservation of peace, to preventing war.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the process of expanding relations with the PRC, which has begun in recent years. Our country is in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sectors between our two countries, in favor of cultural and sports relations, which are creating a favorable atmosphere of further development of relations. From the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in this respect: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its readiness to further develop our bilateral relations with the PRC. We are ready to cooperate with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism." This certainly is in accordance with the interests of both peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and security.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the CPC, the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people wish comprehensive successes to the Chinese people are confident that the PRC will contribute to the prevention of war and to the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

USSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 7 Jul

AU070936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions on 7 July a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions led by Stepan Shaleyev, chairman of the Central Council, arrived in Sofia. The delegation will take part in events related to the 10 days of Bulgarian-USSR trade union cooperation.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and Kostadin Andreev, secretary of the Central Council.

Talks Reported

AU071913 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Soviet trade union ties are stable. The fraternal relation between the two countries' working people and labour organizations are in full harmony with the letter and the spirit of the line of further promotion of cooperation and increasing closeness between the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples, implemented by the BCP and the CPSU. That was emphasised here today by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, by Mr Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions. The guest arrived here at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions for the days of Bulgaro-Soviet trade union cooperation, held here from July 1 through 10.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Stepan Shalayev spoke in favour of a still better and more efficient contacts between the two organisations in all spheres of trade union work. An emphasis was held on the importance of close businesslike cooperation between individual workteams. A positive example in this connection is the current days devoted to interaction in techno-scientific progress.

Information was exchanged on the activities of the two trade union organisations in carrying out the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 July 1986 adds the following information, after reporting the talks:

["The Soviet trade union guests, accompanied by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, arrived in Blagoevgrad later in the day. They visited the cigar factory of the town and were briefed on the automation and on the highly productive technologies of the factory. At a meeting with the economic management, the party, and trade union leadership, Kiril Buchinski, director of the combine, briefed the delegation on the production tasks, on the work of the trade union organization, and on the implementation of the social program of the collective."]

SOFIA TALKS FOCUS ON YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC TIES

LD0823?6 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers responsible for cooperation with CEMA countries and socialist countries; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance in the Bulgarian Government and cochairman of the Bulgarian side in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed committee; and Ivan Delchev, deputy trade minister and deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, today held separate talks with Abdulah Mutapcic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Chamber of Economy, and Vukota Visnjevac, president of the Republic's Committee for Energy and Industry.

The talks dealt with the ways of realizing Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation and the part which organizations of associated labor from Bosnia-Hercegovina could have in it. The two sides noted mutual commitment to the development of this cooperation, agreement on which was reached by the two countries' top representatives. They also agreed there is every opportunity for the volume of economic exchange to be realised within the planned $380 million this year, which is also the first year of the current medium-term period. It was stated that if all the jobs already concluded are realized the planned volume will be reached.

Both Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, placed particular emphasis on the need to realise the long-term forms of cooperation, especially in industrial cooperation, business and technical cooperation, joint investment in and work on large projects.

In the course of all these talks, attended in part by the Yugoslav ambassador in Bulgaria, Ilija Djukic, the need was particularly stressed for joint efforts in acquiring new technologies and for increased bilateral cooperation, particularly in energy industry, ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, engineering industry, electrical industry, robotics and automation. Both sides expressed an interest in the development of and increased trade in consumer goods.

Within the framework of the discussion about Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation a positive assessment was made of the exhibition Bosnia-Hercegovina Economy on display to Bulgaria. A similar exhibition is being planned for next year in Sarajevo which will present the achievements and potentials of the Bulgarian economy.

CHNOUPEK LETTER TO UN HEAD ON SPACE ARMAMENT

AU081200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] New York (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Javier Perez de Cuellar, Un secretary general, a letter in which he explains the Czechoslovak stand on issues of averting feverish armament in outer space.

In the letter he states that, like most countries Czechoslovakia is deeply alarmed by the threat of an expansion of feverish armament into outer space, which would emphatically increase the danger of unleashing a nuclear war and would lead to an extensive destabilization on a worldwide scale. It would stimulate feverish armament further, and it would create a serious obstacle on the path of disarmament, security, economic development, and peaceful cooperation in the use of space.

Czechoslovakia judges that, in the nuclear and space age, security can be ensured for everybody through nuclear disarmament and by averting the militarization of space. For this reason it fully supports the line aimed at establishing a comprehensive system of international security, and the Soviet Union's program of 15 January 1986 on the total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of the present millennium -- a program which organically combines steps toward gradual nuclear disarmament with measures which would prevent the launching of weapons into outer space.

Together with all Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR is prepared for broadest possible cooperation with other states in the interests of halting feverish armament on earth and averting it in space; this was once again affirmed in the communique on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session on 10-11 June 1986 in Budapest.

The letter stresses that the CSSR proceeds from the thought that the trends toward space militarization can and must be halted. A significant partial step in the direction of this goal would be the conclusion of an international agreement on the inviolability of the earth's artificial satellites, and on banning the development, tests, and deployment of new antisatellite systems and simultaneously on the liquidation of the existing systems. We also attribute supreme significance to the halting of all nuclear explosions on the basis of mutuality; and speak in favor of consolidating the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

We see the main direction of the efforts made by all states to halt the militarization of space in a strict ban on the development, tests, and deployment of offensive space arms, accompained by efffective control, including the accessbility of appropriate laboratories.

In our opinion, the avert the militarization of space also means to establish the basic prerequisite for the peaceful utilization of outer space for the benefit of all peoples, on the foundations of a broad, open, and generally advantageous international cooperation without any discrimination whatsoever. We are convinced that the gradual program of common political actions for the peaceful utilization of outer space, contained in the message of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, of 10 June 1986, material, political-legal, and organizational foundations for a "star peace" and we speak in favor of comprehensively discussing it in the United Nations.

We support the proposal to convene an international conference or a special UN General Assembly session on the issues of outer space by 1990 at the latest, or else to discuss these issues comprehensively in some other suitable forum.

We speak in favor of such a discussion leading to the foundation of a World Space Organization, to the elaboration of principles for a qualitatively new universal cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space, and to the adoption of a long-term common program of states' practical activity in this respect. The CSSR regards this program of "star peace" submitted by the Soviet Union as an extremely significant, realistically elaborated, and highly humane initiative, which corresponds to both the current and the future needs of ensuring the peaceful life and prosperity of all peoples living on our world. It is also prepared to contribute to the maximum toward realizing this program.

CHNOUPEK, HALEFOGLU DISCUSS MUTUAL RELATIONS

AU081435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and Vahit Halefoglu, Turkey's foreign minister, conducted negotiations on Friday [3 July] in the Cernin Palace in Prague. The topic of their talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of constructive exchange of views and mutual understanding, was the assessment of the state of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and of the possibilities of their further development, as well as the discussion of the topical issues of international life.

The ministers stated with gratification that the relations between the two countries are stable, viable, and unburdened by any problems. They are developing on good and firm foundations, on the principles of mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The ministers stressed the significance of political dialogue and of personal contacts between the representatives of governments and parliaments. They affirmed their governments' interest in raising the mutual contacts in the political sphere to a yet higher level. They called the continuation of consultations between the leading staff of the two countres ministries of foreign affairs useful.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the possibilities of further intensifying economic cooperation, using all its modern forms, including that of establishing and expanding production cooperation and cooperation on third markets. The Czechoslovak side expressed its preparedness to realize further deliveries of investment equipment for the rubber and chemical industries, and particularly for the power industry. The two ministers also pointed out their bilateral interest in establishing cooperation in the agricultural sphere. They concurrently stated that the exchange of cultural values is a significant and lasting part of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations; it aids the acquisition of mutual knowledge about the rich traditions and the current level of cultural life in the two countries, and is a significant contribution to the development of international cooperation and to the rapproachement of the peoples. They called the program of cultural exchanges for the period 1986-88 a solid foundation of cultural contacts. The two ministers also assessed the paths of developing mutual cooperation in mass communications media.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the main issues on which the two countries' attention is focused. They concurrently stressed that, regardless of Czechoslovakia and Turkey belonging to different military-political alliances, their people are linked by the effort to achieve a turn from a policy of confrontation and armament to a policy aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war and at preserving peace, international security, and disarmament.Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs briefed his Turkish guest on the main tasks of the CSSR's foreign policy and called the active and intensive support for the USSR's peace program -- aimed at building a comprehensive system of international security and calling for specific steps in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres -- the core of this policy. [paragraph continues]

He stressed that the realization of this system would quite certainly yield the so greatly desirable turn in international relations already in the very first, initial stage. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also expressed the opinion held by the Czechoslovak Government that, were the other side also seriously to react to the series of significant initiative steps recently undertaken by the USSR -- from the specific plan for the liquidation of nuclear arms and the moratorium on nuclear explosions up to the proposals on Soviet-American Geneva negotiations of 11 June 1986 -- this would contribute toward alleviating and accelerating this turn.

The ministers briefed each other on the stands taken by their governments on the problems of European security and cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. They concurrently spoke in favor of reviving, consolidating, and further developing it in the sphere of military detente. In this connection the Czechoslovak side stressed the appeal launched by the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, in which the Warsaw Pact member-states propose to the NATO member-states and to all European countries a radical reduction of all components of ground troops and conventional armaments, as well as of nuclear operational-tactical equipment with a range of up to 1000 km.

The two ministers also appraised the suggestions to be dealt with as the follow-up Vienna meeting in the interests of normalizing the political atmosphere in Eurpoe. They exchanged opinions on the course of the Stockholm conference to date, and spoke in favor of a successful culmination of its first phase.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the topical problems connected with developments in hotbeds of tension and with conflicts. They concurrently spoke in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the Mideast situation, and affirmed the necessity of resolving the Palestinian issue as the core of the problem. They expounded their governments' stands on the Cyprus issue and spoke concurrently in favor of an immediate conclusion of the Iranian-Iraqi War.

BILAK RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S SARBOLAND

LD041326 Prague CTK in English 1240 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy premier and chairman of the Afghanistan-Czechoslovakia Society.

They informed one another about the activity of the two fraternal parties and the situation in their countries, and exchanged views on some international topics.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HAMAN

AU081236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague -- Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, received on Monday [30 June] the delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), led by Pak Song-bang [name as published], first deputy head of the WPK Central Committee Department of Engineering Industry, at the conclusion of the delegation's study visit to the CSSR. The Korean guests have been acquainting themselves in our country with the experience acquired in party work while ensuring the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of nuclear energetics.

During their comradely talk they also exchanged experiences in the activity of party agencies acquired in ensuring the development of the fuel and power complex. They also devoted attention to the issues of rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy.

The reception was attended by Karel Erbes, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department. Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion.

BILAK HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

LD091455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a festive luncheon in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, headed by its Secretary-General, Alexander Grey Zulu. Also taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Benk, secretary of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives. On the Zambian side those present included the members of the Zambian entourage.

In his address, Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the satisfactory relations between the CPCZ and the UNIP and between the two states as well as the unity of views on the main questions of international development.

He said that our people deeply sympathize with the effort of Zambia to protect the true sovereignty and independence of the country, while respecting the fact that it stands univocally on the side of progress and peace on the African Continent and in the world, struggling against apartheid and neocolonialism.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed the cordial and friendly greetings of President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda as well as all the Zambian people and expressed the conviction that the so far successful political economic and cultural contacts can be further developed for the benefit of the two countries. He went on to condemn the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa, which prevents free development in this part of the world, and highly praised the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at halting the arms race and disarmament.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES RENOVICA ON ELECTION

AU011146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 86 p 1

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Milanko Renovica on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and broad cooperation between the CPCZ and the LCY and the people of the two states will continue to develop successfully and deepend for the benefit of the nations of the two countries, in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIANS ON ELECTION

AU060635 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. The telegram states:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the people of the CSSR, as well as on my own behalf, I am sending you most cordial congratulations on the election to the function of chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. Your reelection to the highest state function is the demonstration of the Mongolian people's trust and respect for you as the leading representative of the MPRP. On this occasion we again express our appreciation for the results achieved in the socialist construction of fraternal Mongolia and for your personal merit for the development of an all-round cooperation between our two countries. I am profoundly convinced that the firm relations of fruitful, comradely cooperation between our two fraternal parties and the people of our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, peace, and security in the world. Dear Comrade Batmonh, I wish you good health and many new successes in your meritorious and responsible work for the well-being of the people of your country and the cause of socialism.

At the same time, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dumaagiyn Sodnom on his appointment to the function of chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, on his reelection to the function of chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH UK SIGNED

AU071422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] The 14th Session of the Czechoslovak-British joint commission for trade, scientific, technical, and industrial development, which was held within the framework of the cooperation agreement betwen the two countries, concluded on Friday [3 July] in Prague with the signing of the protocol. The protocol was signed by Zdenek Padevet, department director of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and by Alistair Hunter, deputy minister of trade and industry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The commission had discussed the possibilities of further developing mutual trade, production cooperation, cooperation in third markets, and scientific-technical cooperation. Alistair Hunter, head of the British delegation, was received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and by Bedrich Culik, CSSR's first deputy minister of general engineering.

LENART NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN SPEECH TO CPSL CC

AU091328 Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 3

["For a Creative Approach, High Degree of Organization and Discipline; Excerpt from Comrade Jozef Lenart's Speech at the Session of the CPSL Central Committee on 26 June 1986"]

[Excerpts] In addition to assessing the results of the elections to representative bodies, the CPCZ Central Committee devoted itself at its third session to issues pertaining to raising the party's action capability, and in this connection to the further development and improvement of the membership base. It assessed the results achieved since the 16th CPCZ Congress, and in the spirit of the line of the 17th Congress it adopted a resolution aimed at the further growth and improvement of membership ranks. [passage omitted]

We value the responsible approach of the party's regional and district committees to assimilating and elaborating the resolutions of the 17th Congress. This approach is characterized by striving for pragmatism, adopting a critical attitude toward shortcomings, and exposing the causes of failures and searching for solutions to improve the situation. [passage omitted]

The party's district committees are searching for more effective ways of achieving a unification of forces and coordination procedures in the decisive directions of fulfilling the socioeconomic program. [passage omitted] However, despite certain positive achievements, one cannot but see that this endeavor has thus far not yielded the desired results. One of the reasons for this is the fact that a part of the functionaries and ranking personnel are marked by unwarranted skepticism about our possibilities. There are quite a few instances where one pays lip service to new approaches, but in practice things are done the old way. And it frequently happens that in striving for new approaches one searches far too long, one drags one's feet far too long. [passage omitted]

The results up to now in fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan show that although we have, on the whole, been fulfilling the volume indicators, we have been lagging behind the requirements of the 17th Congress in realizing the quality indicators. We are not progressing fast enough regarding the growth of production effectiveness, the reduction of costs and of material and energy consumption, and the growth of labor productivity, a matter that has a negative influence on the overall creation of profits. The profitability of the economy managed by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] is below the planned targets. [passage omitted]

In foreign trade the desirable turn has also not occurred; in the first 5 months the proportion of the annual tasks in exports to the nonsocialist states has not been achieved. We also cannot be satisfied with the effectiveness of foreign trade as expressed by the profit margin. This is evidence of the slow growth of the technical-economic and innovative standards of the majority of products. [passage omitted] We also cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that in the first 5 months of the year the plan of adjusted value added in the centrally planned industry of the SSR was underfulfilled by 0.7 percent. In particular, the chemical and light industries, the wood-processing industry, and engineering are to blame for this. A total of 125 enterprises are not fulfilling their planned tasks, with the shortfall amounting to more than Kcs800 million. The imblance in the fulfillment of the plan continues, and this causes grave difficulties in supplier-user relations. This makes the conditions for the fulfillment of the annual tasks difficult.

In this respect the situation in capital investment is also unsatisfactory, above all in the vital projects of the state plan. There are lags in the work on projects such as the nuclear power plant in Mochovce, the Povazske Engineering Works in Banska Bystrica, the Bratislava Automobile Works, and on other projects. [passage omitted]

The 17th CPCZ Congress devoted exceptional attention to the issues connected with the party's activity, to raising its action capability, and to enhancing its leading role in society. [passage omitted]

We note with satisfaction that since the 14th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL's membership base has almost doubled. Members and candidate members enrolled after 1971 constitute more than half of the membership base. The party's workers core has been significantly strengthened. It amounts to more than 43 percent, and 64 percent of the accepted candidate members are workers. In the party ranks more than one-third are young people; the average age of members and candidate members is around 43 years.

At the same time, however, the number of elderly comrades over 55 has increased; they constitute almost a fourth of the membership base. [passage omitted]

Since the 14th Congress the proportion of women organized in the party has increased from 13.7 percent to 22.1 percent.

The party's international character has been strengthened. Its composition in Slovakia almost corresponds to the population's nationalities composition.

Today, the CPSL has more than 436,000 members and candidate members, which means that every eighth inhabitant over the age of 18 is a party member. [passage omitted]

We are facing the tasks of achieving a condition where truly all communists see in the party statutes the fundamental law of party life, to which they must unflinchingly adhere. [passage omitted]

The statutes demand that we Communists be a model when it comes to safeguarding socialist property; observing socialist legality and discipline; consistently fighting for a just, differentiated remuneration; combating egalitarianism, speculation, and unearned incomes; and strengthening good comradely relations in collectives and among invididuals. And what does life reveal?

Numerous letters reaching the CPSL Central Committee and other party agencies show that some Communists' conduct is at variance with the statutes: They look at their own ways without self-criticism; they suffer from megalomania; have big-shot manners; misuse their positions; and there are frequent cases where they violate laws and engage in criminal activity.

Facts show that in the past 5 years 1,426 party members were expelled from the party for criminal activity, theft of socialist property, drunkenness, rowdyism, and other transgressions.

Party agencies and organizations must oppose such practices in the spirit of the statutes and forestall them by means of a critical and demanding atmosphere. The struggle for the party's quality must be connected with the struggle for its purity. [passage omitted]

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES PCI REPRESENTATIVE

AU071425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [4 July] Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] headed by Aldo Amati, Central Committee member and secretary of the Marches Province PCI. During its stay in the GDR the delegation acquainted itself with experiences of the SED in implementing the 11th Congress resolutions, in particular in utilizing scientific-technological progress under the conditions of socialism.

Horst Dohlus reported on the resolutions of the 11th Congress to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR. He stated that the tested course of the main tasks in the unity of economic and social policy has found the broad approval of the working people and has initiated new creative initiatives. The close combination of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and the comprehensive application of top technologies are to the benefit of the people. The SED's work concentrates on man, the development of his creative capacities and the active development of all social processes through the working people.

In this connection Horst Dohlus stressed the growth role of the party of the workers class and the high responsibility of every communist. The universal strengthening of socialism in the GDR is a decisive contribution to safeguarding peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

The head of the PCI delegation expressed appreciation for the significant economic and social successes of the GDR. He stressed the interest of the Italian communists in studying the experiences of the SED and praised the active peace policy of the GDR. He reported on the efforts of the PCI to implement the resolutions of the 17th Party Congress.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the joint interests of the SED and PCI in deepening the trustful cooperation between both parties.

The meeting was attended by Heinz Mirtschin, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee department for party organs.

HONECKER GREETS PEOPLE'S POLICE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081451 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Message From Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the German People's Police]

[Text] Comrades sergeants, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals!

Comrades civilian employees and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police!

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the German People's Police, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations.

You are honorably fulfilling the class assignment reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress to protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens. Together with the citizens and in comradely cooperation with the other protection and security organs, you guarantee the public order and security, you work to implement law and order everywhere. With a high awareness of responsibility, you are facing the new tasks decided by the 11th Congress.

The SED Central Committee expresses thanks and recognition to all members of the German People's Police and the other organs of Ministry of Interior, the civilian employees, voluntary helpers of the People's Police, and other honorary staff members for their conscientious service and their high readiness for performance.

The qualitatively new phase in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, introduced with the resolutions of the 11th SED congress also sets higher yardsticks for the work of the Ministry of Interior and its organs. The efficiency linked with the working people, of the police work at all offices and in all collectives is of great significance. It is an important prerequisite for protecting the creative work of the people, their dignity, freedom, and social safety, and thus developing the relationship of trust between the people and their police in an even closer way.

Respectful relations between the superior and the people entrusted to them, convincing political-ideological work and constant care for good service, working, and living conditions promote the initiatives of the comrades.

We are certain that the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior, as well as the honorary staff members, will use all their strength to guarantee the protection of our worker-peasant power at any time.

The SED Central Committee wishes you every success, health, and creative vigor for that.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

The council of Ministers has also conveyed congratulations.

ADN. HONECKER, CARLSSON DINNER TOASTS REPORTED

LD261119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on speeches given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson at a 25 June Stockholm dinner given by Carlsson in honor of Honecker]: "For a Europe of Trust and Good-Neighborliness"

[Text] Dear Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to once again thank you very cordially for the invitation to visit the Kingdom of Sweden. I am much obliged to you for the friendly reception and your kind words at the welcome.

We spoke together today for some time. Among the numerous topics we dealt with, the question of securing peace understandably took up a good deal of time. There was agreement in affirming that in today's dangerous world the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples must have priority.

If peace is to be presented so that mankind survives, political and philosophical differences in international relations must move into the background. In a word, there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is the essential prerequisite for stability, continuity and predictability in international politics. The GDR, like Sweden, acts according to this principle; we confirmed this in our exchange of views. With its policy of nonalignment, Sweden is a factor recognized as important in East and West for trust-building and security in Europe.

Mr Prime Minister, you have firmly stressed that Sweden will continue to do justice to its responsibility for preserving a peaceful world. I would like to say once again that the GDR, too, will always act in this spirit. Our people wish nothing greater than the preservation and the securing of peace. This striving is the basis of the 11th SED Congress decisions directed at economic dynamism and the welfare of the people, aims which can only be achieved in peace.

In recent history the name of your capital Stockholm is closely linked with significant historic activities in the struggle for peace, and to prevent a third world war. On 19 March 1950 the historic 'Stockholm Appeal' was adopted here. By its signing over 36 years ago, millions of people of all countries and continents called for an absolute ban on nuclear weapons as a weapon of horror and mass destruction. It also declared that the government that is the first to use the nuclear weapon against any country commits a crime against humanity. These warning and admonishing words are more topical than ever in today's world, which is threatened by the danger of a nuclear catastrophe of an unimaginable extent. But more than ever before the extent of this danger unites our peoples and all peace-loving forces in the struggle for the fate of the world and of mankind. This was also clear in our exchange of views.

At their Budapest meeting a few weeks ago the Warsaw Pact states confirmed their goal of a world without war and without weapons, and put forward further proposals to this end. It is, so to speak, a flawless disarmament program. It encompasses all weapon types, whether nuclear or conventional, and it includes the necessary control measures. The GDR sees in this program a solid basis for the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The greatest danger, which threatens all peoples without exception, stems from nuclear weapons. For this reason an end to nuclear tests -- so far unilaterally practiced by the Soviet Union -- by all states possessing nuclear weapons, is a priority.

The striving for a comprehensive nuclear test ban is part of Olof Palme's political legacy. Together with the heads of state and government of India, Mexico, Tanzania, Greece and Argentina, he devoted his last international work to it. The work continued by you, Mr Prime Minister, in the framework of the six-state initiative meets with sympathy and strong support in the GDR.

An old Swedish proverb says: "In war everyone suffers a defeat, even the winner." But in a nuclear war there would be neither winners nor losers, it would be the self-destruction of mankind. Precisely in Europe, where more weapons have been amassed than anywhere else in the world, the responsibility of statesmen and politicians is all the higher. It must be our concern as Europeans to clear weapons from this continent, and not to acquire new ones, be they nuclear, chemical or other. The efforts of the GDR and Sweden to bring about the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones are in line with this. We regard the proposal for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north of Europe, promoted by Sweden, as realistic and more topical than ever. The GDR works actively to bring about a start to negotiations on the realization of the Swedish proposal for the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons in Europe along the dividing line between the two alliances.

A noticeable reduction in military confrontation in Europe would be brought about by a reduction in the armed forces and conventional arms, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO states and all European countries in their appeal of 11 June 1986. It would increase security for all our peoples and reduce the arms burden, if, at the start of the nineties, from the Atlantic to the Urals, the armed forces facing one another were reduced by over a million.

The GDR attaches great importance to the Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures, so attentively organized by Sweden. We will continue to do everything possible to bring about a viable compromise which is beneficial for all sides. We have repeatedly made clear our fundamental interest in an agreement. What is now needed is the political will on the part of all negotiating partners to bring about a first and also possible settlement about new measures to create trust and mutual security.

With a view to the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, I would like to stress that the GDR consistently supports the continuation of this process through the further realization of the Helsinki Final Act. Europe requires the revival and the consolidation of detente. Only in this way is it possible to reliably maintain the security of all European states and peoples, and to overcome the division of the continent. It is necessary to create through active efforts an atmosphere of friendly cooperation, trust, and good-neighborliness throughout Europe.

Mr Prime Minister, the GDR's relations with the Kingdom of Sweden are marked by the friendly feelings our people have for the Swedish people. Our relations are free from contentious questions. They breathe the spirit of good-neighborliness and are developing dynamically on a solid basis.

The intensive political dialogue for peace and disarmament, to which both states have devoted themselves, and the beneficial development of diverse cooperation go hand in hand, and stimulate one another. Personal talks promote mutual understanding and mutual respect. In the relations between our two countries, the extensive and increasingly close cooperation in the economic field occupies an important place.

This is proved by the positive development in trade in recent years. The program due to be signed on the development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Sweden will be an important international basis for the further shaping of economic cooperation. It is now necessary for the possibilities thus created to be used quickly and purposefully by the concerns and firms of the two countries to mutual advantage. The GDR will continue to do everything to promote the constant and long-term stable development of trade and economic relations with Sweden.

The results of our discussions will provide a new impetus to the relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden, and give them good and secure prospects. It is my belief that these exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence will contribute effectively toward turning Europe into a continent of peace and security.

I would like to stress with satisfaction in this connection that in our relations the cultural, scientific and humanist traditions and values, which have come about in the long history of our two peoples, and also in joint work, are being continued and cultivated. The promotion of them furthers understanding and friendship between our peoples, who are linked by the Baltic.

Mr Prime Minister, I would like to thank you sincerely for the pleasant and trusting atmosphere in which our exchange of views took place. It was prevaded by concern about the fate of mankind and marked by the desire to make a contribution to solving the vital question for mankind, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and securing a lasting peace, in line with the opportunities open to us and the requirements of our time.

With these considerations, Mr Prime Minister, I raise my glass to

Peace and the good-neighborliness of our peoples,

The well-being of the Swedish people,

Your personal well-being, Mr Prime Miniser, and to the well-being of all those present.

In his toast, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson warmly welcomed Erich Honecker and his accompanying delegation. He continued:

There are many things which unite our peoples. We are neighboring countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. Our languages have the same roots. We both belong to the European cultural area and our peoples have a shared historical past which extends over several centuries.

Today our peoples are united in their longing for lasting peace. This wish for peace has found eloquent expression in the Helsinki Final Act. The principles set out in it for interstate relations are especially important in a period which has been marked by distrust and increasing differences.

There are also important differences between the GDR and Sweden.

The GDR and Sweden have chosen different paths for the development of society and for security policy. However, in our view, these differences do not represent obstacles for friendship, respect and cooperation. On the contrary, they are a stimulus and an important motive for expanded contacts between our peoples and governments.

In this connection I would also like to express our great respect for the policy of dialogue and cooperation which the GDR is pursuing under your leadership in its relations with other countries. This policy represents an important contribution to stability in Central Europe, and thus promotes efforts to reach detente between East and West in the long term. These efforts are also aided by the positive commitment which characterizes GDR policy in the sphere of international disarmament.

Swedish policy too is aimed at the promotion of peace and disarmament. The policy of neutrality, which rests on a strong national defense, contributes to calm and stability in Northern Europe. Our foreign policy also has the aim of maintaining a dialogue between East and West, and achieving disarmament and a lessening of differences between the leading superpowers.

The CSCE in Europe has given the European states a unique opportunity to discuss, on an equal basis, questions of security and contacts over and above bloc borders. In our view the CSCE process offers the best path for continued dialogue on Europe's future. Last year, however, produced certain setbacks in various sectors. It is therefore important that the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures should be brought to a successful conclusion.

In the latter half of this year it will then be an important task of the follow-up conference in Vienna to attempt to maintain and inject vitality into the CSCE process. We hope for progress in all areas included in the CSCE documents; security, economic cooperation, as well as human rights and contacts.

Mr State Council Chairman, there are no significant problems in the relations between our countries. Our relations are good, stable and friendly.

Our contacts have recently been intensified, and our cooperation has been expanded and deepened in many spheres. Cooperation now incorporates the most varied spheres in which personal contacts have been established, including at a high level.

Your visit to our country at this time represents a highpoint in the course of these increasingly intensive relations between the GDR and Sweden. Before the visit we had an opportunity on both sides to take stock of the possibilities for cooperation in many areas.

Trade between our two countries is deeply rooted in history. Here, geographical proximity and other factors of nature have had a favorable effect on development. We see on both sides promising prospects for an expansion of economic trade. An expression of this is the program for the development of trade and economic relations between Sweden and the GDR which will be signed during this visit. We hope that this program will serve as a spur, and aid to strengthened cooperation to mutual use and benefit.

Environmental protection is a further obvious area of cooperation between two neighboring countries such as Sweden and the GDR. As for the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic region, great and important tasks await to be solved. Over the past few years, several signs of increasingly serious damage to the Baltic Sea have emerged.

On the Swedish side we intend to strengthen our action to remedy this damage and to try to prevent fresh damage. A challenge to all littoral states exists here. The same applies not least to work on improving safety in nuclear power accidents, both as far as information and help is concerned.

Cultural exchange plays an important role in spreading knowledge and promoting understanding between states. The foundations of the interest in expanding cultural exchanges with the GDR are, as far as we are concerned, in many respects the rich historical memories which link our two countries and peoples. The exhibition of art treasures from the noth of the GDR, now being held in Stockholm, is an eloquent testimony to these traditional ties.

Mr State Council Chairman, I have attempted very briefly to shed light on our present-day mutual relations. It is, gratifyingly, a very positive picture which emerges. I hope, and am at the same time firmly convinced, that the future development of relations between Sweden and the GDR will continue to run a similarly propitious course. Allow me, in this hope, to propose a toast to the continued friendship and cooperation between Sweden and the GDR to peace and process for our two peoples, and to your personal well-being, Mr State Council Chairman.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BEZIRKE CHAIRMEN ELECTED

AU071238 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 24 to 27 June and 3 July carries various individual reports, having an average length of 400 words, on the first meetings of the various Bezirk assemblies at which the individual chairmen of the Bezirk councils were elected.

According to the reports, the chairmen of the Bezirk councils were elected as follows:

Berlin, Erhard Krack; Cottbus, Irma Uschkamp; Dresden, Guenter Witteck; Erfurt, Arthur Swatek; Frankfurt/Oder, Siegfried Sommer; Gera, Werner Ullrich; Halle, Alfred Kolodniak; Karl-Marx-Stadt, Lothar Fichtner; Leipzig, Rolf Opitz; Magdeburg, Siegfried Gruenwald; Neubrandenburg, Heinz Simkowski; Potsdam, Herbert Tzschoppe; Rostock, Eberhard Kuehl; Schwerin, Rudi Fleck; Suhl, Arnold Zimmermann.

HONECKER GREETS KULIKOV ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU071319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations:

Dear Comrade Kulikov!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the National Defense Council of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday.

Your day of honor today is for us an occasion to express to you the sincere thanks of the GDR party and state leadership for your great personal share in the successful development of the Warsaw Pact military organization. You have made a decisive contribution to making it a reliable bulwark for the protection of the peaceful construction work in the countries of the socialist community and for the safeguarding of world peace. As a communist and internationalist the universal deepening of the inseparable ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, peoples, and armies has always been a matter close to your heart.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Viktor Georgiyevich, much success and creative vigor in your responsible work for peace and to strengthen socialism as well as the best of health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings

[Signed] E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

W. BERLINER SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE CRIMES'

AU071428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- on 4 July 1986 the Berlin city court sentenced the Berlin (West) resident Uwe Langenbach who had participated in organizing subversive crimes against the GDR as a courier of the Kraemer agency of the criminal Lampl association that is known to the court. Kraemer is a criminal who is dealing with drugs in West Berlin circles and who committed an insurance fraud with Langenbach. Personally instructed by Kraemer, he abused the generous entry and visitors' regulations for the GDR capital.

DAILY REJECTS WESTERN REPORTS ON SUBWAY INCIDENT

AU031422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 86 p 2

["The Horror Stories of Mr Landowski"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A new story coming from the dirty poison kitchen of Mr Klaus Landowski, general secretary of the West Berlin CDU, is at present being spread by some West German and West Berlin mass media. With a considerable lag in time, a subway train of empty passenger cars that caught fire on 7 May 1986 is to be turned into a western. As was published then, it was on its way through the subway overpass tunnel between Klosterstrasse and Alexanderplatz, a route which has no connection at all to West Berlin. Of course in the western Colt revolvers and executions, just like in the time of Al Capone, must not be left out. The nice Mr Landowski would do better to resign from his function in the West Berlin CDU and start to write westerns. For his very "human actions" he lets the cat out of the bag, by stating on Tuesday [1 July], according to DPA, thet one must not "play down" these events "because of a wrongly understood policy of detente." This speaks for itself. Any denials are superfluous. The best thing would be to put the one who makes up such horror stories into the madhouse.

BRIEFS

FELFE PRESENTS AWARD -- This evening a collective at the AGRA-86 exhibition received the Banner of Labor award from Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, for its outstanding work in the preparation and shaping of AGRA-86 in Markkleeberg. The high award was conferred by the GDR State Council Chairman. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD]

KARPATI ISSUES SPEECH AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU070601 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 June 86 pp 5-6

[Speech given by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, at the National Assembly session in Budapest on 26 June: "Ferenc Karpati's Address"]

[Text] "I fulfill my honorable task when, on behalf of the government, I report on the implementation of the defense act created and adopted 10 years ago and on its major experiences" -- the minister said in his introduction. "A decade provides an adequate basis for drawing well-founded conclusions even concerning a state and public task of such great importance. I would like to stress that there is no special reason for placing the issue on the agenda today. It is well-known, however, that for some time now we have been constantly living under international conditions that have required and still require our state to pay special attention to the development of defense and to its maintenance at an adequate level.

"In passing the Defense Act, the National Assembly was led by the desire to bring the defense responsibilities of the state bodies, the economic and public organizations, and the citizens into harmony both with the achievements of the social-economic development and the requirements of the changes in the concepts of warfare. The National Defense Law sought to create an adequate legal basis for our country to assure the joint and efficient activity of the political, economic, and intellectual forces aimed at defending our fatherland's sovereignty and its socialist achievements by uniting these forces, and to ensure that, in accordance with our strength and possibilities, we contribute to the defense capacity of the socialist coummunity, which safeguards the peace and security of mankind.

"Now, considering the experiences of the past decade, we can state with satisfaction that the defense law serves well the cause of the defense of the fatherland in all respects and assures a high level and efficiency in our defense capacity. In this period, it has become even more accepted in our entire society that the defense of the fatherland is the affair and responsibility of the entire nation. It has been proven that our national and international obligations connected with the defense of the fatherland are based on firm pillars. Today the main source for our ability to report on a considerable development of our national defense and on its adequate level is the fact that the construction of the socialist society in our country is being carried out through the collaboration of the widest strata of our people and through the constant strengthening of our national unity. Our achievements in the industry, agriculture, transportation, telecommunications, and last but not least, in the area of public education, guarantee the conditions for our national defense capacity.

"The fact that the law has beem modified only once in the past decade -- to reduce the duration of the compulsory military service from 24 to 18 months, to everyone's satisfaction -- also shows its regulations are durable and that they can be carried out.

"In the meantime, we have carried out the corrections required to make the law more clear-cut and to ensure the better implementation of its requirements through regulations that assure the implementation of the law.

"The defense management system has been established and strengthened in accordance with the regulations of the defense law and it is functioning well from government organizations to local councils.

"The National Assembly and its Defense Committee have regularly and genuinely dealt with the issues of the implementation of the defense law in the past years. In the course of the discussions on the 5-year plan law and the annual budget plans, the National Assembly determined the material-financial provisions available for national defense.

We Guarantee the Interests of National Defense

"Last year, the National Assembly discussed important issues like the strengthening of our country's participation in our joint defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact.

"There have been 26 sessions of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly in the past 10 years where the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior reported annually on achieved results, on further tasks, the utilization of the budget, and on development and maintenance issues. The system of National Defense Committee sessions held outside its headquarters has stood the test as it efficiently contributes to the on-the-spot evaluation of the situation of preparation and training, the extensiveness of the construction and investment activity, and of the efficiency of the activity aimed at helping the people's economy.

"Taking realistic demands into consideration, the National Assembly has regularly taken a stand in favor of guaranteeing every aspect of the Army's training and development, as well as of the defense budget and defense readiness. The National Assembly has recently adopted measures aimed at ensuring defense interests in the area of production also amidst the further development of the system of economic management.

"The Defense Committee of the National Assembly has consistently coordinated the activity of ministries and supreme authorities in the implementation of the stipulations of the defense law and of the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The activity of the committee has been an important contribution in solving the tasks connected with national defense.

"On the basis of the stipulations of the law, considerable progress has taken place in all areas of the activity of the state administration in working out the genuine tasks of the issues connected with defense, in determining the spheres of authority, and in coordinating the activity in practice.

"The municipal and county defense committees, as well as the organs of the county and local councils play an important role in the uniform system of management. They play an outstanding role in the defense preparation of the population, the institutions and the economic units, in solving the tasks of civil defense, in organizing the preliminary defense training, in precisely keeping in evidence the population liable to military service, in qualifying them from the point of view of their health, and in the state administration activity connected with national defense.

"The adequate operation of the mechanism of management requires skill and adequate training. The central, county, and town leaders are successfully and well trained in the military knowledge necessary for the implementation of the tasks at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy.

"This well-organized system of management, which covers everything, has today become indispensable in the defense preparation of the country, a preparation that the current concepts of warfare make inevitable. Therefore, we must devote adequate attention to this in the future too, asserting in this way the demand citing national defense as the affair of the entire nation, of the entire society."

Then, Ferenc Karpati spoke about the state, preparation, and activity of the Armed Forces and troops.

"As part of the evaluation of our society's reality, an appreciative formulation was heard at the 13th MSZMP Congress last year: 'Closely cooperating with each other and enjoying the support of our people, the Armed Forces and troops of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Army, the border-guards, the police, the workers' militia, and the other armed units successfully contribute to safeguarding peace and ensuring our internal order.'

"This concise formulation is based on the careful consideration and analysis of numerous factors. I can report to the esteemed National Assembly that there is good-minded and intimate cooperation between our Armed Forces and troops and there is a coordinated and appropriate division of labor in their activity, This includes the issues of development and training and covers various tasks to be solved jointly such as, the defense of the country's borders, the tasks of rear and civil defense, as well as police activity when necessary. The mutual confidence and respect toward each other increase our strength and often also help in solving our problems."

Safeguarding and Defending Peace

Then, the minister stated that the defense policy of our socialist state is based on firm principles, the content of which is to protect our country's independence, and safeguard its socialist achievements and peace. The development and training of the Hungarian People's Army and of the border guards is also based on these principles. We are carrying out both our foreign and defense policy in harmony with the fraternal socialist countries gathered in the Warsaw Pact, and we are coordinating our activity.

"Over the past decade, we have continued to modernize our People's Army and to assure its qualitative development. As a result of the planned and resolute work, our Army today possesses modern weapons and military techniques. Our professional staff and the training of the commanding staff are of a high level and fulfill their vocation with great skill. As a result of their self-sacrificing work, the training, preparation, and combat readiness are on an adequate level.

"Our People's Army is an recognized and appreciated member of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. In evaluating our Army, we regard its moral and political unity, its devotion to our country and our socialist social order, and its unity with the people as determining factors. All these derive from the socialist character of our Army and we will always place the assertion of this character and the promotion of this character in first place among our tasks.

"It also derives from the nature of our Army that in addition to he strictly military tasks, our working people can always count on the responsibility of our soldiers and the work of their hands too if the prosperity of the country and of society require it. As in the past, we continue to regard it as a natural responsibility both in the present and in the future to come to the aid of the population in avoiding natural diasters, in the course of railway or other catastrophies, and in all cases when there is need for the organized strength and quick contribution of the Army.

"In addition to this, our People's Army also takes part in carrying out the tasks of construction. The construction and engineering corps are taking part in the implementation of outstandingly large investments with some fifty enterprises. [paragraph continues]

The reconstruction of the railway and public road networks, the development of telecommunicatins of the Paks Nuclear Power Station, and the construction of Budapest residential districts, the subway system, the Ferihegy II Airport terminal, and health institutions are being carried out with their cooperation. The building solider is part of our social reality. While he contributes to the prosperity of the country he also prepares fo this particular military tasks. Other troops help with the agricultural work in some seasons and some cases, on the basis of the agreement signed with the farms and enterprises. During the peak time of agricultural activities, for example at harvesting time, all the combine drivers from among the soliders take part in the harvesting and during the autumn agricultural season several thousand soldiers and numerous vehicles of the Army work in the fields.

The Educational Activity of Our Army

"It is also our honorble duty to continue the socialist education of the growing young generation during military service. During their military service, we educate the young people in love for their country, devotion to the people, conscious acceptance of order and discipline, and for the development of their socialist human values. As a result, the political commitment of youth toward our socialist goals becomes stronger and their responsibility and willingness to act for the socialist society and for the cause of peace increases. We are striving to make the majority of discharged soldiers able to think in terms of the people, of the nation.

"The KISZ, whose operational conditions and sphere of authority are also ensured in the Army, plays an important role in the education of young soldiers. We also endeavor to strengthen the increasing influence of the KISZ organizations by advancing their activity of interest representation.

"The majority of our soldiers, after overcoming initial difficulties, fulfill their duty devotedly and in an orderly way. More than 70 percent of the soliders voluntarily take part in competetive movements aimed at facilitating training and order, and several thousand soldiers attain once, twice, or even three times in the 1 and 1/2 years of their military service the rank of 'Outstanding Solider of the People's Army,' a rank connected with very high requirements.

"We also devote a lot of care to the development of the young soldiers' general and professional training. Within the Army, there is a significant system of skilled and semi-skilled workers training and of special machine-handling courses. Annually some 3,500 young people obtain skilled and semi-skilled workers qualifications during their military service. Many of them who enlist in the Army with 8 years of general schooling behind them, leave the Army as railway or road foremen or perhaps as brigade leaders. To our satisfaction, the competent ministries recognize and appreciate the professional skill of discharged soldiers and their favorable attitude to work.

"In the case of those who for some reason have not completed the 8 years in general schooling, we make it possible for them to study during their military service, in addition to their military training, in order to make up for their backwardness, all this in a system that has been developed jointly with the Ministry of Education.

"We also devote special attention to developing the intellectual values of young people enlisting for compulsory military service. This is guaranteed by a network of youth clubs, amateur artistic groups, study circles -- including large numbers of linguistic, video, and computer study circles -- as well as the well-stocked troops' libraries.

"No doubt the question occurs to many of you: Do we have any problems in training the soldiers? Yes, we have, and we have to speak honestly about these. Although a large proportion of the young people enlisting have an adequate education and professional training, at the same time today's young people in their twenties do not have much experience of life. For this reason their education is thoroughly considered a serious task demanding attention and a high degree of competence on the part of educators.

"There is a growing number among the new recruits who have already committed acts that are against the law. Dealing with them causes many problems for the professional staff which is considerably strained as it is.

"In spite of the regulations and the health instructions brought into effect so far, there is frequent drinking among soldiers and the troubles arising from this are increasing. This occurs mainly outside the service, on leave and travel, and this naturally gives rise to a bad reaction from the population. I must mention that it is a misconception on the part of the relatives and friends of the soliders when they offer drinks to the soldiers on leave, or when visiting them in the barracks they add drinks to the home-made food parcels. Unfortunately, this sometimes leads to serious problems.

"We have not yet been fully able to overcome phenomena which have their roots in bygone days, such as the so called bad-taste tricks which occur between the so called 'old soldiers' and the recruits. Although these tricks are more and more rare nowadays, they are nevertheless harmful and therefore we take a determined stance against them.

The Role of the Natinal Defense Education

"I would like to mention here the problems connected with the soldiers' state of health too. There is a significiant number of young people, who when recruited, are given the qualification 'unfit for service', or are suitable only to a limited degree and have to be exempted from strenuous physical training, and in the course of their service, a further 3 to 4 percent of these soldiers have to be discharged for health reasons. With these young men the illnesses take the forms of mainly nervous or mobility disorders, cardiovascular and digestive complaints. This causes serious problems which are social and at the same time also have an effect on national defense. Therefore, we also extensively support the endeavors of the government of the KISZ to considerably widen and develop the mass sport movement compared to its current state by placing the student sports movement on new bases. We ourselves wish to increasingly participate in this endeavor to promote a more healthy lifestyle of the growing young generation and its physical and bodily fitness.

"Social development has raised further demands in military life and service too. Taking them into consideration, we have to provide more modern accommodation, food, clothing, and health care. We have achieved significant and concrete results although the implementation of our targets is often limited by financial and material means. It is also a significant achievement that the conscripts' pay was increased by 100 percent as of 1 January 1986.

"The national defense education whose system and necessary personal and material conditions have been established in the past years plays a considerable role in preparing the youth for military service. Significant work is being carried out in this respect by the Hungarian National Defense Association [MHSZ], partly in helping the educational institutions and partly on its own. The almost 4,500 clubs of the MHSZ in their majority contribute to the activity of the secondary and vocational schools, universities, and colleges. [paragraph continues]

I can also speak with sincere appreciation also of the activity carried out by the Pioneers Association and the KISZ primarily in the national defense subunits of the Pioneer and youth guards aimed at the conscious and physical preparation of the youth prior to their military service.

"We are witnessing as a whole the activity of a crowd of many thousands of general and secondary school and higher education institution teachers, MHSZ educators, and movement activists who are laying the foundations of the youth's national defense readiness. Their joint activity helps many young people overcome the difficulties of military training in the first weeks of military service. However, we can only truly achieve our goals if we are more successful in instilling the conscious acceptance of military service in today's young generation and we can better prepare them not only in their patriotism but also in the moral and physical stand required by the complex tasks of military service.

"The overwhelming majority of the teachers of general and secondary schools today are women who naturally need greater help in this respect. Together with the Ministry of Education we are seeking a solution to this task. We regard it as possible and useful if a part of the national defense hours in the curriculum are used by visits paid to the adjacent military and border guard units where the children can receive personal impressions and experiences."

Then Ferenc Karpati concluded that general compulsory military service is enforced in Hungary in accordance with the regulations of the military service law. Under the law, men are obliged to do military service in a regulated way. Women, however, do unarmed military service in certain fields only in the event of war. Their conscription is not followed by the obligation to serve."The duration of conscript military service today is a uniform 18 months. There is need for that much time partly to acquire the more and more complex military knowledge and partly to be able to maintain combat readiness and preparation of the troops. It is well known that maintaining the combat readiness of the armies organized on the basis of general conscription requires the presence of adequately prepared conscripts and reserve soldiers at all times. In the profesesional armies -- there are still such armies in numerous capitalist countries -- jobs demanding greater training and skill, like tank drivers, are naturally filled by professionals.

"An 18-month military service is also mandatory in the case of university and college students. Among them, the admitted university students fulfill their military service in part prior to commencing their university studies and in part after graduation. In order to better coordinate individual interests with those of society, we are jointly studying with the Ministry of Education ways to enable the students admitted to universities that prepare them for professions that are directly useful to the Army to choose to fulfill their military service either prior to their university studies or after graduation.

"Reduction of the duration of military service is basically possible only from social considerations. Soldiers who have 2 children can be discharged after completing 12 months of military service and when a 3rd child is born, the soldier is discharged irrespective of the time he has served before the birth of that child. In addition, in order to help the people's economy, the conscrips working in certain sectors of the economy for example, the mining industry, serve a military service of shortened duration.

"This system has worked well so far. It is possible, however, that in the coming years we will have to considerably reduce the circle of conscripts who serve less than 18 months. We are obliged to do this because we have to ensure the supply of new contingents to the army even after the nineties when, due to the demographic situation, there will be considerably fewer people at our disposal.

"It is also part of the exemptions that the constrips who are married and are in a more difficult situation for other reasons will be recruited to units close to their residence. It is true, however, that, due to national defense interests or simply because there is no unit stationed in the area of a soldier's residence, this requirement will not be filled.

"Men of military ago who have not fulfilled their conscript military service canbe recruited for reserve duty, and those who have fulfilled their military service canb e recruited for reserve training in a way regulated by law.

Civil Defense Is at an Adequate Level

"The majority of recruits called up in the reserves in the last 10 years served no longer than 20 days -- in accordance with the stipulations of the National Defense Law -- except for some reserve officers and warrant officers. We regard it as very important to regularly inform the reserves about the expected time and duration of the planning summons in order to enable them to settle their personal problems in time. We depart from this rule when military interests do not allow it and then we summon reserves on the basis of immediate notification.

"In the course of planning and organizing exercises and reserve needs, we strive to proportionally share the burden among the various countries and we take into consideration their outstanding tasks in the people's economy. We summon only the absolutely essential staff and technical means for the planned military exercise. However, under our conditions, the summons, training, and further training of the reserves from time to time is inevitable.

"Our experiences show that the majority of the reserves display a high level of civic responsiblity in the way they fulfill their national defense obligations. The summons causes problems to everyone since they have to stop their work, leave the family, perhaps even postpone a planned trip or vacation, and so on. Nevertheless, the majority of the reserves fulfill their responsibility with understanding, discipline, and devotion. There are, of course, also justified cases that cannot be postponed and we take these into consideration.

"I can also report another brilliant manifestation of the way the citizens fulfill their obligations. As I have already mentioned, the National Defense Law also stiuplates the obligation for the women to serve in the Army in the event of war. On the basis of this requirement in the past years we have conscripted women with health care skills. The more than 100,000 women obliged to show up for conscription fulfilled this obligation in time and with understanding and only 21 of them raised objections.

"The National Defense Law contains important regulations for the organization and operation of civil defense. The state organs, cooperatives, public organizations, as well as the Armed Forces and the armed associations and law and order organs fulfill their civil defense tasks at an increasingly high level: the preparation of the population and of the civil defense organs for the defense and protection of life and property.

"The role played by civil defense in the whole of the society -- both in the residential districts and at work -- has become well-known. The civil defense organizations and the population have always taken part with self-sacrifice and a commendable attitude in the domestic and international civil defense exercises and in the elimination of damage caused by natural disasters. Therefore, I can report with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of the population is completely fulfilling its civil defense obligations."
t

Our Interests Concur With the Efforts of Our Allies

Then the minister recalled that 10 years ago, when the National Defense Law was passed, the world lived in a period after the Helsinki Final Act characterized by detente and its development, and hoped that detente would also include the military sphere.

"The socialist world, particularly the fraternal countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact have made great efforts in order to turn this hope into reality so far, however, the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact have not met with a favorable reception or understanding. Instead of seeking an agreement, the responsible circles in the United States and NATO have concentrated their activity on the creation and utilization of possibilities for confrontation. Instead of disarmament, they have embarked on an even more accelerated arms race which the U.S. Government tries to extend to outer space too.

"As always, the socialist countries, the fraternal socialist community, acted with responsibility this time as well. Starting from the premises that there are possibilities for halting the increase in the danger of war and blocking the road leading to a nuclear catastrophe, the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest on 11 June submitted further initiatives to the United States and the other NATO countries. In addition to the proposals to halt nuclear tests, mutually and fully eliminate intermediate-range missiles in Europe, halt space armament, and eliminate chemical weapons and their industrial bases, this time the Political Consultative Committee also initiated the significant reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons stationed in Europe.

"The interests of the Hungarian People's Republic fully coincide with the efforts of our allies. For socialist Hungary, peace, security, friendship, and cooperation are not only words; they represent a long-term policy based on firm principles and terrible historical experiences. Hungary has no claims from anyone. Together with the other fraternal nations constructing socialism and in cooperation with them and enjoying the support of progressive countries and nations, we wish to construct socialism and prosper here, on this land. We believe that, in the current world situation, there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. We adopt the jointly formulated and published concepts at reducing armaments because the road to confidence and lasting peace leads through these concepts.

"Our people's opinion is also included in the concept that the socialist countries do not wish to achieve military superiority but they do not allow anyone to achieve it, either. Therefore, as long as the responsible circles of the United States and NATO do not realize the realities of our age, it is our duty to adequately assure our security.

"The National Defense Law passed 10 years ago provides an adequate framework for our further tasks which derive first of all from the current international situation. In this context, we hold it important to maintain the standard of our Armed Forces in compliance with the readiness of our opponents and our brothers-in-arms alike. Industry, the production units, state administration, and public education have a great share in this task.

Thanks to Families Rearing Good Soldiers

"It is particularly important to make the patriotic and internationalist education of society, and primarily of the youth, more efficient. Love for one's country, patriotism is the ideal that enables the armed defender of the fatherland to overcome the most difficult situation, and keeps him alive in the most difficult circumstances.

Literature and the arts play a great role in shaping the patriotism of the youth. We are expecting them to take a greater share, in accordance with their best traditions, in strengthening the human values indispensable for military service, like commitment, steadfastness, discipline, realiability, and responsibility to the community.

"It is our conviction that this is also the basis of that fact that an ever increasing number of people suitable for it embark on the career of a professional soldier fully aware of the goal and point of their activity: to safeguard peace. We, for our part, wish that this good and important mission is orderly and attractive from all points of view.

"An adequate social judgment on the reason for our activity is indispensable in order to maintain the good general feeling of the Army. Public opinion often voices the demand to provide better and fuller information on the activity and internal life of the Armed Forces. The same demand -- perhaps an even increased one -- is also present on the part of the Armed Forces and troops, particularly on the part of the professional staff, to make sure that the population receives the most realistic picture of their determination and defense preparation. This demand is justified on both sides. Therefore, we ask the press organs to take this into consideration more than hitherto in their activity.

"Nowadays, the social recognition of military service is based on realizing the fact that the most precious value of mankind today is peace and the staff of the Armed Forces and the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army have an important role in our present peaceful life and activity."

In conclusion, Ferenc Karpati thanked the families rearing soldiers and those who contribute, through their self-sacrificing work, to the fact that their sons can fulfill their obligations toward their fatherland and their people with honor. All the citizens who, fulfilling their personal national defense responsibilities, are directly involved in national defense deserve respect and appreciation, he stressed.

"I express my thanks to the leaders and workers of the state administration, public organizations, economic organizations and institutions, and to the teachers who, with their activity, strengthen our national defense. In conclusion, let me thank the political and state leading organs of our country, the National Assembly, and our poeple for their efforts for our country's security and defense and for the care they provide us, on behalf of the staff of the Armed Forces."

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DECORATES USSR'S SOKOLOV

AU071421 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] In appreciation of his outstanding achievements in deepening the friendship between our peoples, in strengthening cooperation between our armies, and in serving the cause of socialism and peace, the Presidential Council decorated Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet defense minister, with the Order of the Banner Adorned With Rubies of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS

LD091751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received news about a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. At its first postcongress session on 9 July, the Politburo addressed the most important conclusions ensuing from the Central Committtee report and the discussions and decisions of the 10th Congress -- implementation of which should begin without delay. Jointly with the government Presidium, the Politburo made an initial evaluation of the main problems broached at the congress. This included inter alia discussion of a draft schedule of implementation work, with particular attention devoted to a review and modernization of the organizational structures of the economy and the state, in addition to those of work places, with utilization of certification methods.

PZPR LEADERS DISCUSS CONGRESS WITH WORKERS

LD081401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Members of the highest party authorities, the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, have today [8 July] gone to the factories to meet with the work forces and party organizations and to listen to opinions on the 10th Congress decisions and to workers' remarks on the matter of implementing the congress resolutions. These meetings are the fulfillment of the announcement of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, which he made during his closing speech at the 10th Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski today went to the Mera mechanical and precision engineering enterprise in (Lona). He familiarized himself with the history of the enterprise and talked with workers at their places on the shop floor in the main tool shop, the machining department, the sheet metal shop and the assembly shop. Wojciech Jaruzelski was informed that production in this enterprise in the first 6 months of the year was 25 percent higher than last year. Exports also rose considerably. Janusz Kubasiewicz visited this enterprise together with Wojciech Jaruzelski. [passage omitted] In turn, Sofia Stepien visited work places in Czestochowa.

KRAKOW OFFICIAL ADDRESSES 2 JUL CONGRESS SESSION

LD021149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0752 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, during the PZPR Congress plenary debate in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrade delegates: The expectations and hopes of all society are focused on the deliberations of our congress as never before, that is, hope for a politically stable and economically prosperous future.

The past and the mistakes have often been analyzed. There is a need to remember the resulting conclusions, but we cannot dwell exclusively on the past. We are a young and educated society. Thanks to alliances we have lived in peace for 40 years. These values are undeniably the real achievement of our party. But, comrades, we have to translate them here, in this hall, into wise and honestly considered resolutions and into a specific program of action that not only addresses problems but also resolves them to the benefit of our state and its place in the world.

This is the greatest need of our time, our nation, and our party.

In practice, almost everything depends on restoring the strength of our party and on regaining the ability to really influence the importance processes of public life. We have had to deal with everything. We had to deal with chaos and conflicts within our ranks, which considerably affected Krakow and other regions. There was a period when, unfortunately, we also had these problems in the party. These phenomena are mostly behind us. While combatting them we did not give them great publicity. We attempted to avoid perfunctory assessments and qualification of attitudes. We discussed, we tried to convince, and we showed great patience. Today it has paid off. Some people who had lost a personal sense of direction and who were misled by the demagogy of enemies or apparent friends began to stand on their feet again. The consistently implemented idea of national accord together with the initiatives by Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, which showed farsightedness, openness, confidence, patience, and indulgence, have been extremely important. This changed awareness and social attitudes.

Esteemed comrades, the proof and expression of the rebirth in the party and the enhancement of its position are that the deadlock in the development of party ranks has been overcome. I will say briefly that in Krakow, as in the country as a whole, the previous and current years have been marked by a dynamic growth in the party ranks. This process is slower in the rural areas of Krakow, although the new agriculture policy has undoubtedly created conditions for the development of party ranks in the rural areas also. Most difficult, and in effect still unresolved, is the party's status in the academic environment, particularly among students. In this we are not only doubling our efforts but are also creating a new concept of our party activity because, to put it briefly, the present approach has not passed the test. [passage omitted]

We have also done a great deal to normalize the situation in creative circles. In principle we have behind us the stage of negation, of the boycott of state institutions, and of brutual persopnal pressure. But the political struggle in the sphere of culture will surely continue for some time. All the forces and centers opposed to us, opposed to us because of their politics, ideology, and world view, are not giving up. In the Krakow writers' circle for quite some time now political common sense has prevailed. The atmosphere there is determined by the quite numerous, authoritative creative party and nonparty. In the actors' circle the process of creating attitudes of political discretion is still in progress. The creation of creative unions and the undertaking of public activity in the artists' circle encountered great difficulties and recalcitrance. All in all, despite constant pressure and attempts to win people over by elements politically opposed to us and by extreme clericalists, it is a success for our party, at least in Krakow that creative people -- though not all of them -- are increasingly close to us. They are collaborating increasingly closely with us and are also undertaking tasks that are most important to us at present. Our aim is to creat a creative climate for work and for creating new works and achievements increasingly often linked with the socialist transformations in our country.

Esteemed delegates, I have reminded you of the antisocialist activity of clerical circles. There was such activity in Krakow as well as in many centers in Poland. We tried not to aggravate the situation and to show restraint and patience both in party activities and in our mass media, particularly in our GAZETA KRAKOWSKA. We put to the test of public opinion the political adventurism carried on under the banner of the church. We should support and promote these trends and eliminate every sign of intolerance, of exploiting religious feelings for antistate and, as a result, anti-polish activity.

We realize that the whole country often looks at Krakow. This has recently been the case because, together with other centers, our city has been the object of still concentrated activity both by domestic and foreign political centers hostile to us. [passage omitted]

CONGRESS DELEGATED ADDRESS NATIONAL ISSUES

AU091554 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 86 pp 3-6

[Roundup of summarized speeches made from the floor of the 10th PZPR Congress at the 2 July session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Krystyna Lasek, farmer in Okopy, Chelm Voivodship: [passage omitted] Experience shows that private farmers will not be able to solve the problem of developing neglected farmlands by themselves. They will never return to the villages that have already been deserted. A resettlement campaign will also be useless. That is why new socialized farms must be established in such areas on the farmlands owned by the State Land Fund, and the state should help do it.

Perhaps it is strange that a private farmer is in favor of state farms, but there is no other way out. Our state farms continue to pass test and win the rural community's praise for their good farming results.

Farming results of the past few years are the best proof that farming investments give us a good return for our money. However, when we have to waste our time and energy in trying to obtain fertilizers, fuels, spare parts, and pesticides, and wait in long lines for hours on end in front of the procurement stations, we begin to doubt whether all departments are really aware of the needs of farming and whether their determination to implement the correct lines of farm policy does not falter as the food situation continues to improve.

I am certain that if our farmers could devote the time lost in this way to their own farming tasks, our agriculture would be among the leading performers in Europe. [passage omitted]

Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the ZMS Main Administration:

[Passage omitted] Not all our difficulties are behind us. We are still absent from some communities of young people. We lack the necessary resources and aktivs, and we are not always able to translate the party program and our own program into specific tasks for our branches. Not all of our members comprehend and correctly discharge the duties posed by ZMS membership. In some communities ideoeducational work does not extend beyond mere declarations. Some ZMS members still enjoy indolence and inactivity. [passage omitted]

Young people in the ZMS keep asking: Is it true that we have succumbed too much to ideological compromises, tactical silence, and political procrastination? Is it true that we have been too quick in proclaiming the stabilization and normalization of our ranks? Have we not done this in a situation when we still have around us various ideological fixers and opportunists as well as people who are afraid of any risk lest it may upset their self-complacency and who attempt to go back to the system of bureaucratic and command management generations? [passage omitted]

Zygfryd Kwiatkowski, skipper of the Korab fishing boat in Ustka, Slupsk Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] At every meeting of our party organization party members criticized the shortcomings of our fishing base because they cost us millions and millions of zlotys in losses. The reason for this is a lack of necessary processing facilities in the maritime area, the poor standards of mechanization, and the incompetence of the Central Fishing Agency. It is with great pain that we continue to watch how our fishing efforts are being wasted. Human labor is being frittered away for the sake of simulated activity. At the same time great masses of fish are being lost. We keep wasting our time in ports with fully loaded holds, and large containers full of fish continue to occupy space on wharves because we are somehow unable to provide transportation to take all this fish into the country's interior for sale. [passage omitted]

Henryk Marciniak, head of the horticultural station in Petryki, Kalisz Voivodship:

The experience of the past few years shows that the practical implementation of the party's food policy continues to encounter many material and socio-organizational barriers.

I think farmers are right when they say that not all creators of economic reform understand the specific nature of farming. They are also right when they point to the many examples of corrupt activities by some sectors of industry and economic administration. Let me cite no more than the frequent price hikes for spare parts and finished products, the worsening quality of products, as well as the usually effective efforts not to supply farming with what has been decreed by party decision. [passage omitted]

Alicja Kostrzewska, head of the Regional Office Internal Affairs in Wrzesnia, Poznan Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] The disciplined attitudes of Wrzesnia workers, peasants, and intellectuals are responsible for the fact that our political adversary is unable to develop the activities that endanger state security and public order. This was signally reaffirmed when, on 29 June, on the 30th anniversary of the Poznan events, attempts were made in Wrzesnia to organize political provocations and hostile actions and to disturb public order. The local sponsors of these actions, who were assisted by people from other voivodships, wanted to exploit for this purpose a church function that was attended by a large crowd of believers. However, these designs ended once again in a defeat for our adversaries. All functions took place in an atmosphere of seriousness and calm. [passage omitted]

Aleksander Ference, foreman and secretary of the primary party organization in the Przeworsk transportation equipment plant, Przemysl Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] The workers class and other people as well continue to point to the fact that more and more individuals get rich by illicit means. These individuals give up their jobs in state establishments, buy and sell, smuggle, act as fixers, speculate, act as intermediaries in various deals, bribe, take advantage of legal loopholes, and laugh in the face of authority. At the same time, we will continue to assert that the struggle against all this in ongoing, that we will never permit such practices, and that we have made progress in this struggle. We also appeal to the conscience of partiotic Poles.

It is only too often that we tie our hands with regulations and laws that frequently protect the cunning and not the interests of the socialist state and the workers class. Young people see this and assume that they can achieve nothing through normal and honest work in industrial enterprises. [passage omitted]

There are many examples to show that we are inconsistent in implementing appointed resolutions and programs. It is true that this does not obscure the genuine achievements we have scored, but there is no doubt that this inconsistency makes an unfavorable impact on the economic results we obtain and on the political atmosphere among the working people, who become apathetic and distrustful of our party's decisions. [passage omitted]

Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the ZMW National Administration:

It is true that young people have many faults, but, as experts say, previous generations had about the same faults. It is also frequently said that, unfortunately, the present young generation has little belief in socialism and in the party. Today we are building new foundations for this belief, but, let us be frank: Where could young people find this belief, considering their practical experience and the defects of their thinking in terms of history? It is natural that they take for granted all the achievements of the material and social base of socialism. On the other hand, they regard as abnormal the fact that the system, which we tell them is the best and most equitable system and one that guarantees equal opportunities for everyone through effective work, is full of shortcomings, failures, and defeats.

Young people are not against authority and the party as such or against socialism. They are against a weak authority and its failures. They are averse to the party that has to spend so much energy to make good previous losses and to rebuild its authority. Young people would like to see the authority, the state, the party, and socialism as victors. It is only natural that one loves a winner. [passage omitted]

The ZMW wants to be a social force in the rural social front; it is such a force in many communities. Unfortunately, we are still weak in many communities, and the activities of the ZMW circles and the interests of young people continue to be centered on having a good time in discotheques and other places of doubtful recreation. [passge omitted]

Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scout Union:

[Passage omitted] The Polish Scout Union tries to participate in transforming the system of our education and upbringing. The concern we display for Polish education is a result of our sense of responsibility for the fate of this education. We are concerned that the modernization of education often involves crowding out the school curricula with new study commitments, which are supposed to be forced on us by scientific and technological development. This bunching up of study commitments often results in extremely superficial study and in the discontent, frustration, and overburdening of students. [passage omitted]

The struggle for the heart, minds, and trust of young people goes on all the time. Unfortunately, this struggle is also being waged by the people who are motivated by ideologically alien reasons and who believe in tolerance for their own convictions and religious practices, but are intolerant and hostile toward other convictions, especially those that are socialist. Unfortunately, all this takes place despite our traditional tolerance and despite the assurances and declarations made by the party and the state. [passage omitted]

Norbert Krawczyk, journalist and head of the newscast department of the Bydgoszcz radio studio:

It is not always that a section of our society is positively disposed toward the term of propaganda. Is it really true that we are able to induce most of our people to accept the party program? My frequent impression is that the press, radio, and television try to induce those who are already in favor of the program. The fact is that a large section of our people are outside the mainstream of sociopolitical life and that we should direct our methods of persuasion primarily toward them. We are also too modest in presenting the arguments that are different from ours, but that are not at all hostile to socialisms. [passage omitted]

From time to time it happens that we are too late or too imprecise in supplying the people with various items of information, especially in the situations that theaten increased social tensions. [passage omitted] The reports, especially press reports, on various conferences and so-called obligatory official meetings are not of the best. At times one is under the impression that Poland is a counry where people do nothing except eternally confer and engage in discussions in various meetings and symposia. The present model of propaganda is not consistent with people's expectations and does not fit 1986.

The introdution of satellite television will create a new phase of not only idelogical, but also propaganda-information confrontation. Although we are still without the technological potential of most modern Western countries, our programs, especially those that propagate culture and affect the attitudes and awareness of viewers and listeners, can and should be competitive.

However, we should bear in mind the average viewer will be more interested in the events of his voivodship, township, or precinct than in the satellite television programs, for example. That is why the development of the regional mass media in the next few years is so important. [passage omitted]

Kaimierz Kolakowski, manager of the state farm combine in Pezin, Szczecin Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] I am unable to agree with those who want to belittle the socialized economy under the pretext of their concern for social aims. What such people really want to achieve is to hinder socialist transformations in farming. The disturbing thing is that they are often recognized scientific authorities. Is it a fact that state farms are the vanguard of social progress in rural areas and are equally interested in production and in improving living conditions, child care, and the cultural base? [passage omitted]

Wladyslaw Janusz, lathe operator, brigadier, and first secretary of the shop party organization in the Archimedes farm equipment plant in Wroclaw:

[Passage omitted] Many of us have no idea of the meaning of contracted prices. We do not know who contracts what. What is the connection between contracted prices, the individual share of work, and producion costs? Such prices can serve as a cover for all kinds of waste and bad management.

There are more and more crafty dodgers among us and more and more of those who get rich at the expense of the community. The groups of the so-called newly rich are getting bigger and bigger. Some people, expecially young inexperienced people, may find it attractive to make big profits for little effort. Getting rich quickly is an attractive prospect, but the socialist state and the workers party are surely not interested in it. [paragraph continues]

It is high time that we separate honest tradesmen from crafty dodgers. Let the tax system and the treasury become real factors in the state's control system over the private sector.

The fact that the university and secondary school graduates rush to get jobs in the private sector is a disturbing phenomenon. The engineers, economists, and teachers who have been educated in socialist schools often work in jobs that have nothing to do with their training. We young workers are pained by this fact, especially since it is all our people that pay for the education of these individuals. [passage omitted]

Antoni Dragan, chairman of the ZSP [Association of Polish Students] Supreme Council:

[Passage omitted] Each year about 50,000 young women and men graduate from universities, and the party and society cannot be indifferent to the question of their academic qualities. To fully evaluate this situation it is necessary to answer first of all the questions of how it is that university graduates often represent poor standards of professional skills in public life. A great deal has been done to change this state of affairs in the past few years, but we must solve outstanding problems within a more extensive social and economic context. [passage omitted]

Training in special skills and upbringing are the tasks of universities. The process of upbringing is something out of the ordinary because it is young adults who are subjected to it. Our adversaries have maintained that the process of upbringing in universities should be confined mainly to a good program of studies. That is why the party had to wage an especially difficult struggle for the socialist character of upbringing in universities. The necessary legal enactments adopted last year have created better conditions for the party and youth organizations to influence the processes taking place in universities. [passage omitted]

GROSZ SPEAKS TO WARSAW FACTORY WORKERS

AU060645 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[MTI report on speech by Politburo member Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, delivered on 1 July at the Radwar radio factory in Warsaw: "The Path Covered by Poland Calls for Recognition -- Karoly Grosz' Speech at the Radwar Radio Factory in Warsaw -- The PZPR Congress Continues Work at Committee Sessions"]

[Text] "Please allow me to greet the highest forum of Polish communists from here and, fulfilling my mission, to convey to you and, thus, to all Polish workers, the friendly and comradely greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, of the membership of our party, of the Hungarian workers, and particularly of Janos Kadar," began Karoly Grosz in his speech. He continued as follows:

"One of the most difficult periods in the history of socialist Poland, full of serious tensions, afflictions, and struggles, had also been followed with anxiety by our public opinion. We regard it as a historical and internationally important action that, on its own, the PZPR, under the leadershp of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and with the active collaboration of the Polish communist and patriots, blocked the way to dangers threatening the achievements of the people's power, managed to overcome anarchy, and created an opportunity for socialist development that shows the way out of the crisis. The experience of recent years proved that the PZPR, was right to call for a policy of renewal, which has been asserted in everyday life with consistence and flexibility.

"We have followed with great attention the congress speech by Comrade Jaruzelski, which gave a varied picture on reality and analyzed it with academic exactitude. Other speeches have also reflected responsibility for the nation's fate, a determined internationalist attitude, and anxiety over the peaceful future of mankind. Based on all this, we can conform the following: There has been progress in socialist consolidation, and the Polish communists have a Marxist-Leninist program to completely remove the results of the crisis and to employ the general laws of socialist construction by taking into consideration the country's characteristics and historical experience. They can rely on tested allies, and a growing number of people in society and its sensible majority have accepted and are ready to give active support to their efforts aimed at the progress of the entire Polish nation. Poland is again a firm link in the socialist community and has been successful in opposing imperialist aims to impose diplomatic isolation on the country.

"The path covered by Poland under the leadership of the PZPR arouses all people with common sense to express honest appreciation. We know that there are still unresolved problems, difficulties, and tensions. The principled policy conveyed by the speech, by other congress documents, and by frank and plain-spoken debates is an expression of clear intentions to avoid social shocks and to further regain the confidence of the society."

Next, Karoly Grosz spoke about the construction taking place in our homeland. Among other things, he said:

"We are at present working on the implementation of resolutions decided upon by the MSZMP Congress last March. However, the tasks facing us are not only great and complex, but are in certain fields also urgent.

"Our efforts rely on your tested political guidelines, on the active support of the masses, and on the public consensus manifested in our basic national goals. These goals rest on firm foundations. In line with our plans, we can increase our socialist achievements through disciplined labor and the mobilization of our financial and intellectual resources. We know that in our efforts we can rely on the strength of the socialist community and on the further exploration of possibilities inherent in CEMA.

"In spite of persistent joint efforts, no perceptible improvement was registered in international conditions for our socialist construction. The extremist forces of the capitalist countries, the military-industrial complexes, are striving to increase the arms race and are constantly refusing our proposals for disarmament and international peace and security."

Speaking about the foreign policy of our country, Karoly Grosz said: "The Hungarian People's Republic proclaims jointly with its Warsaw Pact allies that it is possible to arrive at equal security with a significantly lower level of weaponry. It supports and, according to its opportunities, promotes the implementation of those significant and consistent disarmament proposals that have been submitted to various forums by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, namely, the Warsaw Pact Organization. We are convinced that all sensible people will respond with active support to our persistent and enduring peace initiatives, which were also expressed at the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. Our foreign policy is determined by strengthening the unity of socialist countries. In order to maintain the process of detente, we consider it important to promote dialogue among countries with different social systems and confidence-building cooperation based on mutual advantages. No country can consider a task more important today than to consolidate peace and to provide a guarantee for security. This needs political goodwill, negotiations, and extensive cooperation."

Next, Karoly Grosz mentioned the issue of Hungarian-Polish cooperation, and among other things, he underscored that this cooperation, nourished by the friendship between our nations for centuries, has in recent years increased in many respects. Karoly Grosz said: "The fact that our cooperation stood the difficult test of recent years shows the strength of the bond among the peoples constructing socialism. Our political relations are characterized by mutual understanding and confidence, as well as by sincere interest in each other's experience."

Concluding his speech, the head of the MSZMP delegation voiced his wishes for a lot of success and productive work in the implementation of the PZPR's new program, and presented a medallion of Budapest to director general Migdalski. The leaders of the factory gave a present to Karoly Grosz, a textile work depicting the Sigismund Column sympbolizing Warsaw. Next, Marian Migdalski awarded Karoly Grosz the Eminent Worker Decoration of the Radwar factory as an expression for the promotion of close cooperation between the Warsaw factory and the Hungarian precision mechanics enterprise.

BARCIKOWSKI VIEWS SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY FOR PRESS

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on the statement by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Political member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, on strengthening socialist democracy; made at a 30 June press conference at the press center of the PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Barcikowski] "As you are well aware, ladies and gentlemen, our state is emerging from a deep breakdown at the beginning of the 1980's. The mistakes of earlier years and an anarchic lack of restraint resulting from this caused disruption in the functioning of the state. This is why it was necessary to take extraodinary measures to maintain constitutional order. The problem we have been trying to solve for some time now is how to overcome the bad consequences of the breakdown so as to emerge from the crisis with a stronger state and a stronger party. This is the question that also faces the 10th Congress and is, in essence, the question to which Comrade Jaruzelski replied yesterday [29 June] at length.

"The construction of democratic relations in the party and state is an important element of our positive reply to the events of that time. The thing is that citizens should have a real say regarding important decisions and that as many citizens as possible should take part in decision making processes and find out in practice what the difficulties are when making decisions -- for instance, which solution to select when resources are limited. The thing is that, by means of the broad participation of citizens in the execution and holding of power, one should also counter the danger of the bureaucratic degeneration of authority and counter the lack of respect for human needs, etc., etc.

"In all of this there is, of course, the enormous role of the party, which should enliven and animate these processes."

[Announcer] At this point, the speaker presented the activities that have been undertaken since the Ninth PZPR Congress for the democratization of the practice of power. He included among them the appointment of the supreme administrative court, the state tribunal, the constitutional tribunal and also the passing of a number of bills, including the laws on the cooperative movement. He went on to say:

[Barcikowski] "In sum, millions of citizens, without any exaggeration, fulfill various functions by choice, in other words, by their own agreement, or their own free will, and from social trust -- well at least the trust of their closest friends, work mates, electors, up to and including the Sejm. These citizens participating today in the exercise of power at its various levels were chosen in the course of democratic elections. On the other hand, that which the moralists from outside attempted to demand from us is to allow an unconstrained functioning in Poland of anti-socialist forces, which our constitution and model of democracy does not want to see."

[Announcer] In turn, Kazimierz Barcikowski recalled the decisions to appoint new institutions, functioning for the sake of democracy, contained in the speech given by Wojciech Jaruzelski. In conclusion he said:

[Barcikowski] "The question of the leading role of our party as a force constructing the political system of the country rests, among others, on her members in institutions and social organizations and in the echelons of the authorities, appropriately influencing the implementation of civil tasks and rights."

GOOD OF STATE GUIDES ATTITUDE ON RELIGIONS

LD301927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

["Excerpts" of the statement by Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, on religious policy at a 30 June press conference at the press center of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The religious policy of the PPR laid out in political documents of the Marxist-Leninist party has permanent foundations in the Constitution and the laws of the PPR. Speaking of the Constitution, I have in mind the regulations of 1952, which have not yet been changed and are not planned to be changed. As you know, our religious policy is based on the principle of freedom of conscience and religion. That means freedom of activity for churches and denominational associations within the scope of performing their religious functions, equality of all churches and denominational associations, and separation of the church from the state, which in turn means treating religion as a private matter and the state as a lay organization. These principles constitute the permanent guideline in our state's activity in the field of religious policy.

I want to emphasize that the state or relations among the churches and denominational associations depends not only on the state and its policy. It also depends on the attitude of churches and denominational associations toward the state and toward the issues the nation faces.

As you know, Poland is commonly considered a Catholic country, but in reality this is a multidenominational country. There are 35 churches and denominations acting legally in Poland. Obviously, the Roman Catholic Church is, however, the greatest denomination among them, and its activity in the country's life is of the greatest significance.

I want to emphasize that the relations with non-Roman Catholic Churches and denominational associations are entirely normal. These churches and denominational associations acquired a place for themselves in the existing political system. They respect the Constitution and the laws and they have confidence in the state authorities. In return the state treats them with respect and ensures their freedom to practice their religious beliefs.

The relations with the Roman Catholic Church are in the process of being shaped. This process could be described as the process of the gradual entry of the church into the socialist system. This process is still far from finished, however, although we have already come a long way. Two tendencies are still visible in the Catholic church. The dominating one is the tendency toward dialogue and agreement and constructive participation in the life of the nation and the country, while the other is a tendency to support the struggle against the political system and oppose the existing legal order, frequently attacking the authorities with slander and insulting arguments. The authorities are convinced that the tendency toward dialogue and cooperation will win. The state, as a matter of fact, does not ask a lot of the Roman Catholic Church, or other churches. Namely, it does demand that the church, that is the clergy and its hierarchy, observe the Constitution and (?its) place and respect the reason of state of the PPR. In the most important matters they should be guided by the good of our country and the state.

Questions on Religious Policy

LD301935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikouski and Adam Lopatka replied to questions put by journalists at the 10th PZPR Congress press center today [30 June]. Most of these referred to religious policy. Here is an example by Editor (Wilczynski) from DPA:

[Begin recording with (Wilczynski) question in progress]... recently expressed concern and fears that a new subject, religious studies might be used in the conditions of Poland in the fight against religion. What is (?your) stance on this matter?

[Lopatka] It would be a strange tale indeed if the very fact of popularizing knowledge about religions were to harm religion. The thing is that, in a country such as Poland the Catholic Church really does dominate among churches and denominations in the world. I think nothing bad will happen if young people also see that, apart from things that devide the individual denominations, there are also several things that link them together. Perhaps this will serve to produce more tolerance among people. [end recording]

FILIPOV READS GREETINGS TO PZPR CONGRESS

AU060610 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 7

[BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 10th PZPR Congress read Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a meeting with the workers of the Warsaw "Georgi Dimitrov," high-voltage equipment plant on 1 July 1986]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Polish friends,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary; on behalf of the Communists and working people in our country we convey the most sincere greetings to you. It is a particular pleasure for us to meet you, the working people of the Warsaw high-voltage equipment plant, which is named after Georgi Dimitrov, the glorious son of the Bulgarian workers class, the first builder of socialist Bulgaria, the oustanding leader of the international Communist and workers movement.

Our delegation, which is participating in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, listened with great attention to the remarkable report read by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. [paragraph continues]

This report contains a thorough analysis of the results achieved by the Polish people, under the PZPR's leadership, in the struggle to overcome the difficulties, in protecting and consolidating the socialist achievements in your country. We're glad that, during the last 5-year period which has elapsed, considerable progress was achieved in all spheres of your socioeconomic life. The prestige of the PZPR has grown. Its policy is increasingly supported by the working people and by all people in your country. The Polish People's Republic strengthened its position within the socialist community, while the efforts of imperialism to isolate your country on the international scene did not succeed. We highly appreciate the peace-loving foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, as well as its active contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The results of the period under review, which your congress is assessing, are truly positive. The tasks of the forthcoming 5-year plan period and of the period up to 1995 are of exceptional importance. The socialist transformations will be intensified through the implementation of the tasks mapped out in the draft documents and through the adoption of a party program for the future. The dynamic acceleration of economic growth will increase and better conditions will be created for raising the Polish people's living standard. Your plans naturally reflect the characteristic features and the complexity of the problems as well as the methods of their solution. The common traits which characterize both our activities and your activities are the striving to work better and to achieve a more rapid progress. The comprehensive work of your congress justifies the conclusion that it will be of historic importance for the Polish People's Republic.

Comrades,

As a result of the aggressive policy conducted by the United States and its NATO partners, the threat of a world war has increased as never before. The United States is striving to disrupt the military strategic balance in the world, is increasing the arms race, and is preparing to transfer this race to outer space. The United States is committing inadmissible actions of state terrorism, steps aimed at the total destabilization of the international situation; it is committing gross acts of violation against other nations. The refusal to observe the SALT II treaty is also an expression of this policy conducted by the United States.

We consider the declaration by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the liberation of the planet by the end of this century from mass destruction weapons and from nuclear arms above all, and the program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress for the establishment of an all-around international security system as actions of historic importance. The Soviet Union once more demonstrated its good will, and through the unilateral moratorium pertaining to nuclear tests, through its proposals submitted to the UN as regards the gradual, joint, practical actions for the peaceful utilization of space, the USSR confirmed this good will. The appeal to the NATO countries and to all European countries for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons on our continent from the Atlantic to the Urals is an important, new contribution of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states. This appeal was adopted at the recent Budapest meeting.

As the 13th BCP Congress pointed out, under these circumstances the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as an inseparable part of the socialist community, is conducting an active and consistent foreign policy; it does everything within its power to ensure possibilities for our people so that they may work under conditions of peace and security.

Being closely linked with the principles of internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to make its contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to the implementation of our common, peace-loving policy. The line of friendship and close cooperation with our common ally, the Soviet Union, and with the other, fraternal, socialist countries is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

We attach the greatest importance to the initiative of transforming the Balkan peninsula into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for the development of good-neighbor relations of mutual trust and understanding among the Balkan peoples, for cooperation and peace.

Comrades,

The relations between the BCP and the PZPR are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, upon the basis of common goals and tasks. These relations are characterized by extensive cooperation in all sectors of social life. The meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski play a particularly important role in the development of all-round Polish-Bulgarian relations; they contribute to the development of these relations to a new level. In recent years the relations between the BCP and the PZPR particularly expanded. We are linked together by the Bulgarian-Polish Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty, by our common Warsaw Pact membership, and by our membership in CEMA. Active cooperation is developing between our sociopolitical organizations, between the sister okrugs and voivodships, and among the working people of both countries. In implementing the accords reached, numerous agreements were signed for specialization and production sharing in the machine-building sectors, in the production of electronic calculating equipment, in chemical industry, and so forth. The scientific-technical cooperation program signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic for the period up to 1990 opens new opportunities in this respect. Favorable prerequisites exist for the intensification of integration links through the use of more effective forms and methods of work, through the establishment of joint enterprises, and through direct production links with the participation of hundreds of thousands of working people.

All this demonstrates our cooperation is entering a new stage in its development. We are ready to continue to make our contribution to solving the growing, ever more complicated new tasks which the BCP and PZPR congresses are assigning to us.

Permit me, in closing my speech, dear comrades, to wish the working people in your plant, the working people of Warsaw, the Communists, and all fraternal Polish people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Long live the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries, between our two peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

LIST OF VISITING DELEGATIONS PUBLISHED

AU091154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 30 Jun p 11

[Text] Warsaw, June 30 -- The 10th PUWP Congress is being attended by delegations representing fraternal communist and worker parties from socialist countries.

Also present are other foreign delegations representing communist and worker parties, national-liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties from all the continents. Following is the list of chairmen of the foreign delegations:

Socialist Countries

Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee first secretary
Socialist Unity Party of Germany -- Willi Stoph, Politburo member, chaiman of the GDR Council of Ministers
Bulgarian Communist Party -- Grisha Filipov, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Hungarian Socialist Workers Party -- Karoly Grosz, Politburo member, Budapest first secretary
Romanian Communist Party -- Emil Bobu, Executive Political Committee member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Cuba -- Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission
Communist Party of Vietnam -- Chu Huy Man, Politburo member, vice-president of the Council of State
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party -- Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
League of Communists of Yugoslavia -- Milan Radovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, Montenegro LC CC chairman
Korean Workers Party -- Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers
Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party -- Mat Ly, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the National Assembly

Western Europe

French Communist Party -- Giselle Moreau, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Austria -- Franz Hager, Politburo member
Communist Party of Belgium -- Jean Debrouwere, Politburo member
Danish Communist Party -- Bo Rosschou, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Finland -- Erkki Kauppila, Politburo member
Communist Party of Greece -- Grigori Farakos, Politburo member
Communist Party of Spain -- Simon Sanchez Montero, Executive Committee member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Ireland -- Eoin O'Murchu, vice-chairman
Communist Party of the People's of Spain -- Miguel Naveros, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Luxembourg -- Francois Hoffmann, Politburo member
Communist Party of Malta -- Anthony Vassalo, general secretary
Communist Party of Norway -- Hans I. Kleven, chairman
San Marino Communist Party -- Luigi Forcellini, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Turkey -- Ali Ilieri, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Great Britain -- Jack Ashton, Executive and Political Committee member, Scottish Committee member
Malta Labor Party -- Dalli Renald, Politburo member
German Communist Party -- Hermann Gautier, Board Presidium member
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Greece -- Spiros Kaloudis, CC member
Portuguese Communist Party -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary
Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus -- Michael Olympios, Central Committee member

Swedish Workers Communist Party -- Rune Pettersson, Politburo member, CC secretary
Social Democratic Party of Germany -- Ulrich Gembardt, member of the editorial staff of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT monthly
Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin -- Harry Flichtbeil, board member
Workers Party of Switzerland -- Mathias Bonert, Central Committee member
Italian Communist Party -- Pierro Fassino, leadership member

Africa and Middle East

African Liberation Party of Guinea and Cape Verde -- Mario Cabral, Central Committee secretary
Zimbabwe African National Council-Patriotic Front -- Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Politburo member
Mozambique Liberation Front -- Armando Guebuza, Politburo member
Bahrain National Liberation Front [BNLF] -- (Mahmood Aziz), BNLF committee member
Communist Party of Iraq -- 'Aziz Muhammad, general secretary
Yemen Socialist Party -- (Salim S'alih Muhammad), deputy general secretary
Communist Party of Jordan -- Samir Haddad, Central Committee member
Egyptian Communist Party -- (Kamal Muhamad Magdi), Politburo member
Communist Party of Israel -- Ruth Lublitz, Central Committee member
Congolese Labor Party -- (Dominique Bouhouayi), Central Committee member
Lebanese Communist Party -- (Saadallah Hazrani), Politburo member
Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- (Kundi Payama) Politburo member
South-West African People's Organization -- (Kaveke Antony Katamila), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Palestine Liberation Organization -- Jamal As-Surani, Executive Committee Secretary
Palestine Communist Party -- (Na'im Asa'b), Politburo member
National Liberation Front (Algeria) -- (Chafik Laroussi), member of the Permanent Secretariat
Congress Party for Malagasy Independence -- (Arsene Ratsifehera) Politburo member and deputy general secretary
Socialist Constitutional Party (Tunisia) -- (Mohamed Salah Ouni), general secretary of the Regional Committee
Senegalese Independence Labor Party -- (Semou Pathe Gueye), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Party for Progress and Socialism (Morocco) -- 'Ali Yata, general secretary
Revolutionary Party (Tanzania) -- (Patrick Qorro), member of the National Executive Committee
Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Iraq) -- (Hassan 'Ali Nassar), member of the National Command and member of the Revolution Command Council
Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Syria) -- Fayiz al-Nassier, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command
South African Communist Party -- Britan Bunting, Central Committee member
General People's Congress (Libya) -- 'Abd al-Razzaq al Susa'a, assistant to secretary-general of the General People's Congress
Workers Party of Ethiopia -- Fischa Desta, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Socialist Progressive Party (Lebanon) -- (Salah 'Abd al-Husun), Central Committee member
Sudanese Communist Party -- (Muhammed Mahgoub Osman), foreign department head
Communist Party of Syria -- 'Umar Siba'i, Politburo member
Tunisia Communist Party -- Ahmed Brahim, Central Committee member
United Nations Independence Party (Zambia) -- Ruben C. Kamanga, Central Committee member

America

American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (Peru) -- Cesar Lopez Silva, Executive Committee secretary
Brazilian Communist Party -- Almir Nevez, Politburo member
Dominician Communist Party -- Jose Antonio Riva Tavarez, Central Committee secretary

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front (El Salvador) -- Marco Lopez
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) (Nicaragua) -- Victor Tirado Lopez, commandante of the revolution and FSLN national leadership member
Communist Party of Colombia -- Gilma Valencia, Politburo member
Communist Party of Argentina -- Oscar Ares, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Bolivia -- Walter Morales, Politburo member
Chilean Communist Party -- America Zorilla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Honduras -- Randolfo Banegas, Politburo member
Communist Party of Canada -- William Stewart, Central Executive Committee member
Communist Party of El Salvador -- Jaime Barrios, Political Commission member
Communist Party USA -- John Pittman, Politburo member
Communist Party of Uruguay -- Eduardo Viera Ruiz, Politburo member
Communist Party of Venezuela -- Trino Melean, political secretary of Portuguesa district
People's Party of Panama -- Cleto Manuel Sousa Batista, Politburo member
People's Progressive Party (Guyana) -- Danals Ramotar, Executive Committee member
People's National Congress (Guyana) -- Pairs Malcolm, Executive Committee member
Paraguayan Communist Party -- Rogelio Gonzales, Central Committee member
People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica -- Francisco Gamboa, Politcal Committee and Secretariat member
Costa Rican People's Party -- Miguel Sobrado Chavez, Political Committee member
Peruvian Communist Party -- Cesar Jimenez, the party's representative in THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW
Puerto Rican Socialist Party -- Carlos Gallisa, secretary-general
Workers Party of Jamaica -- Elean Thomas, Politburo member
Socialist Party of Chile -- Maria Elena Carrera, Central Committee member
United Party of Haitian Communists -- Rene Theodore, secretary-general
United Socialist Party of Mexico -- Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
United Left (Peru) -- Alfonso Borountes, Central Committee member

Asia and Pacific

Indian National Congress - Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, minister of parliament and member of the Committee for Policy and Atomic Energy
Bangladesh Communist Party -- Saifuddin Ahmmed Manik, Politburo member
Communist Party of India -- Kali Shankar Shukla, Executive Committee member and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission
Communist Party of India, Marxist -- Samar Mukherjii, Politburo member and secretary-general of the Indian trade union
Communist Party of Sri Lanka -- Peter Jayasekera, Politburo member
People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) -- Ali Khavari, Central Committee first secretary
People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- Solayman La'eq, Politburo alternate member
Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand -- David Arthur, Central Committee alternate member
Socialist Party of Australia -- Alan Miller, vice-secretary general

PROBLEMY POKOJU I SOCJALIZMU [PROBLEMI MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] -- Roland Bauer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member of the editors board of THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

DEPUTIES REVIEW STATE FINANCIAL REPORTS

LD090823 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 8 -- The Sejm (Parliament) committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, met here today [9 July] under the chairmanship of deputy Jan Kaczmared to review a report on the accomplishment of the state budget, balance of payments and the accomplishment of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda.

The meeting opened with a report by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz on Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) last June.

"Poland's membership in these organizations," stressed the minister, "should be viewed in connection with our debt problem. On last June 1, Poland's debt amounted to 31.4 billion dollars. We view the IMF membership as one of the factors supporting the settlement of our problems. However, the key to overcome them is in our hands, and this is first of all a considerable growth of exports."

The committee also reviewed and adopted a report on the accomplishment of the state budget in 1985. The deputies emphasized the strengthening last year of the role and significance of the budget in the system of centrally controlled economy. However, 1985 was another year of unbalanced state budget. The deficit of 35.2 billion zlotys included the central budget deficit of 127.3 billion zlotys and a surplus in local budgets of 92.1 billion zlotys. The central budget closed with results better by 11.7 billion zlotys than planned. The report on the accomplishment of the plan of credits and the balance sheet of money incomes and expenditures of the population in 1985 shows that planned levels were not reached. The planned credit levels were exceeded by over 3437 billion zlotys and the money incomes levels by 368 billion zlotys.

The committee reviewed and adopted Poland's balance of payments along with an assessment of the accomplishment of the plan of foreign financial turnovers last year, emphasizing that the economic solutions in foreign trade were not satisfactory. The committee also stressed the lack of a long-term programme to balance the payments and repay debts.

The committee also reviewed and passed reports on accomplishments of plans of the central fund for development of culture and the state labour reemployment fund. Assessing the report on the accomplishment of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 together with realization of the austerity programme, the deputies underscored the consistency in carrying out the policy of social shield to protect the socially weakest groups.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

LD010223 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Purchasing prices paid for agricultural produce are going up as of today [30 June]. The aim of the increase is to maintain the profitability of agricultural production, to make up for the increased production costs that agriculture has no influence over, and to improve the economic conditions of milk and sugar beet production. The principles of the increase were outlined during a press conference in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

AU302007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES Related to the Support Given by the USA to the Counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- The Romanian News Agency is empowered to state:

The public opinion in Romania has received with feelings of deep concern the decision of the U.S. Administration, recently passed by the House of Representatives, to grant an important financial support to the counterrevolutionary forces that fight against the legal regime in Nicaragua. This measure gravely trespasses the principles of international law, represents a direct interference in the domestic affairs, a threat at the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua, an act of a nature to aggravate further the complex explosive situation in the Central American region. Likewise, such a decision affects the political climate in general, enhances tension and places new obstacles in the way to good live-together in the region, to building a climate of peace and collaboration for which the Republic of Nicaragua, the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and other Latin American countries militate.

Consistent in its foreign-policy principles, with the spirit of understanding, of solving by way of negotiations all the states of conflict, the Socialist Republic of Romania disapproves firmly of this flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state member in the UN, and considers it to be an act aimed against the order of international law, against the Nicaraguan people's legitimate right to freedom, sovereignty and independence, the right to choose by itself, self-dependently the way of life and the path of its economic and social development.

Expressing its solidarity with and support to the cause of the Nicaraguan people, the Romanian people stands firmly and calls for an end to be put to any actions of interference in other states' domestic affairs, and sternly condemns the violations, of any kind, of the norms of international law and jutice, of the principles of the UN Charter.

The USA ought to heed the rightful protests of world public opinion, as well as of public opinion at home renounce the support to the Contras in Nicaragua and make a constructive, negotiating spirit prevail, which should underlie the actions of all the states, be they big or small, in the international arena. A just and lasting resolution of the complex problems in Central America cannot be found by way of the policy of force and interference in those states' internal affairs, but only by way of a political, peaceful settlement, based on the unanimously accepted norms of international law. This is the only solution that meets the requirements of peace, the cause of detente and understanding throughout the world.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS 65TH CPC ANNIVERSARY

AU060600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Editorial: "An Outstanding Moment in the Life of the Friendly Chinese Communists and People"]

[Text] On 1 July the Chinese Communists and working people celebrate an event of great significance for China's multimillenia-old history: the 65th anniversary of the CPC's founding.

In the past 65 years the Chinese people, led by their Communist Party, have covered a glorious road of struggle. Being a faithful spokesman of the people's strivings and interests and a continuer of their rich revolutionary traditions, the CPC has organized and led the anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle and has mobilized and guided the masses in the great battles waged against foreign occupiers and for national and social freedom and the socialist revolution.

The CPC's founding occured at a time of sharpened social contradictions generated by feudal oppression and aggravated by imperialist domination, which turned the country into a semicolony. In these circumstancese, there was a great revolutionary upsurge stimulated by the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas and an urgent need was felt for the creation of a party of the workers class which could unite the hundreds of millions of working people and guide them in struggle. This historic event occurred on 1 July 1921 in Shanghai, where representatives of Marxist groupings from various provinces adopted the decision to set up the CPC, the organizer of revolutionary struggles and all the victories which would radically change China's destiny. This even also had a great impact on the entire world's development.

Since its founding, the CPC has inspired and led all class battles waged by the Chinese workers and peasants. It created the People's Liberation Army, which covered itself with glory during the struggles for the country's liberation, and wrote down epic pages in China's history with the "Long March" and the battles waged against Japanese imperialism, which had conquered the country. This long national and social liberation struggle was crowned by the 1 October 1949 victory and the proclamation of the PRC, thus marking the triumph of the revolution and the transition to building a new and socialist society in China. Along the way opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of the people's revolution in China has seriously hurt the positions held by imperialism in Asia and throughout the world and has contributed to a large extent to the change that has taken place in the world balance of power by exerting a great influence on the revolutionary struggle of peoples for eliminating foreign domination and attaining freedom, national independence, and social progress.

In the new conditions, having become free masters in their own country, the China people, led by the Communist Party, mobilized their creative strength to eliminate the hardships inherited from the past and build a new life. By creatively applying the general truths of scientific socialism to concrete realities prevailing in China, the CPC guided the efforts of the working masses to attain profound revolutionary changes in all socioeconomic fields. The entire world knows of the outstanding achievements attained by the diligent and talented Chinese people in developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture and raising their material and culture well-being.

The Romanian people follow with interest and warm sympathy the friendly Chinese people's great achievements in their socialist construction and the intensive work to implement the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and of last year's national party conference as well as the program designed to turn China into a strong socialist state with a modern industry, agriculture, and science and with an even higher living standard. The great achievements of the PRC, along with the achievements of the other socialist countries, make a very important contribution to asserting the superiority of socialism and increasing its force and influence in the world.

Today's anniversary is a happy opportunity for the Romanian Communists and all our people to express our high appreciation for the ties of warm friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPC and between our countries and peoples. These are lasting ties, established between two parties and peoples which are far away from one another from a geographical viewpoint, but close to each other through the same ideals of struggle, concerns, and aspirations. The Romanian Communists have actively shown their international sympathy and solidarity with the struggle of the Chinese Communists to eliminate foreign domination and gain their freedom. The Romanian people hailed the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of the PRC with great satisfaction; Romanian-Chinese relations have thus acquired a sounder foundation in the new conditions thanks to the common system in our countries and the common goals of socialism and communism.

The links between the leading political forces in the two countries, the RCP and CPC, have been the dynamizing element of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation. Everybody knows the decisive role played throughout the years by meetings and talks between the party-state leaders of the two countries in Bucharest and Beijing. A most important point in the evolution of Romanian-Chinese relations was the official friendship visit paid last year to the PRC by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elene Ceausescu; the decisions adopted on that occasion have opened up new prospects for the higher development of bilateral cooperation in various fields. In this respect, as an expression of the joint determination to utilize the opportunities offered by Romania's and China's economies, which are in the full swing of development, the two sides signed an agreement between the governments of the two countries concerning the development of bilateral economic relations in the 1986-90 period, a long-term agreement on goods exchanges, and other understandings capable of stipulating the mutually advantageous cooperation.

In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We are convinced that the further development of Romanian-Chinese friendship, solidarity, and cooperation and the ever broader utilization of new opportunities to expand and diversify economic exchanges and production sharing make an important contribution to accelerating the material and cultural progress of the two countries and increasing the well-being of our peoples, thus serving the overall cause of socialist construction in our country and of socialism, progress, and peace in the world."

The durability of the Romanian-Chinese relations also derives from the fact that they rely on the socialist principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance; these principles contributed to the greater assertion of these relations, in keeping with the interest of socialist construction in our countries.

It is known that, in its turn, the CPC highly values our party's constant stance in favor of expanding Romanian-Chinese relations and its policy of strengthening the unity of socialist countries. In this respect, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said: "China will never forget those countries which supported and sympathized with our revolution and construction and helped and supported us in difficult times. Romania is among these countries. The Chinese people consider your support and friendship as the best and most valuable thing in the world."

Along with increased cooperation in socialist construction, Romania and China cooperate internationally and actively work for bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and securing peace, asserting the casue of all nations' freedom and independence, and attaining a new international economic order and a better and more just world.

On this glorious CPC jubilee, all our people extend to the friendly Chinese Communists and people warm greetings and heartfelt wishes for new and great successes in the socialist construction of their fatherland and reiterate the conviction that the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation will further develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

AU061440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0822 GMT 6 86

["Press Release on the Official Visit of Friendship Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1986 -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over July 2-6, 1986, upon an invitation by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The staff council of premier and the officials accompanying him saw round economic, social, cultural and farming units in Bucharest and in Dolj and Arges Counties, being extended a warm reception as an expression of the feelings of friendship and special esteem which the peoples of the two countries harbour for each other.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met and conducted talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CG of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

On the occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and progress for the friendly Romanian people on behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

Expressing sincere thanks for that message, Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu conveyed Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian A warm salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and progress for the friendly Chinese people.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, information was exchanged on current concerns for socialist construction in Romania and China, the stage of bilateral links was examined, with particular stress on the way in which the decisions and understandings reached during the Beijing summit of October 1985 are implemented, and opinions were exchanged on the major problems of the international life.

On the occasion, it was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries developed successfully, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

In that framework, emphasis was placed on the deciding role of the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks, which gave further decisive impact to the powerful development of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, both bilaterally and in the international life. More particularly, the significance of the results of the official visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 and the understandings reached on the occasion with comrades in the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China, which laid the lasting foundations of cooperation between the two countries over 1986-1990 and, beyond, until the year 2000 were highlighted.

The belief was expressed that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese links on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other areas of mutual interest, and so was the determination to work most firmly along that line for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and collaboration throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions on major international problems of mutual concern, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Zhao Ziyang noted with satisfaction that the assessments contained in the communique released at the end of the summit visit paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 had proved fully valid, the fact being also highlighted that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China shared identical or very close stances on the major problems confronting contemporary mankind. The two countries' deep concern was expressed over the serious international situation and stress was laid on the fact that the maintenance and furtherance of the arms races, of the nuclear arms race in the first place and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe enhanced the threat of a new world war, which would ineluctably turn nuclear. That is why, both countries consider that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are the safeguarding of world peace, the fight against aggression and war, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, an end to the emplacement of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the reunification of all nuclear missiles and weapons in the other parts of the world, a halt to outer space militarization.

Romania and China consider that although the threat of a new world conflagration still exists, the forces of peace have asserted themselves ever more in the international arena and that, consequently, the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere can prevent the outbreak of a new war and ensure the safeguarding of peace in the world through joint actions.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's and China's firm determination to work, alongside the peoples in other countries of the world, for an immediate end to the arms race and the achievement of a passage to palpable measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to further make sustained efforts for the elimination from the international life of the policy of violating the national independence and sovereignty of other states, of interference in their domestic affairs, or recourse to the use and threat of force against other countries.

The imperative need was underscored for intensified politial and diplomatic efforts to peacefully settle interstate disputes, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension from all the regions of the world, in the interest of international peace, stability and detente.

At the same time, stress was laid on the imperious need to pass on to a global resolution of the economic problems which face the developing countries, of the foreign debt problem too, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order and new-type relations on ful equality and equity among states to provide for the faster economic and social progress of all states, of the developing countries in the first place. In that context, the active support was reiterated Romania and China grant to the strengthening of solidarity and the intensification of cooperation among developing countries and the need was underscored for those countries, for the developed states to make concerted sustained efforts for a recovery of the economy of developing countries, for a steady, harmonious and sound growth of world economy.

Romania and China attach great importance to the participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned states, of the developing countries in the international life, to their growing role in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world, in the interest of all peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. In that framework, the hope was expressed that the future non-aligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe this year would contribute to strengthening those states' unity and solidarity, to enhancing their role in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

The proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace by the UN General Assembly was welcomed and the need was stressed for that world organization's growing role in solving the major problems of the contemporary world in the interests of the peoples.

Satisfaction was expressed at the close cooperation between Romania and China internationally and the determination was set forth to expand their cooperation at the UN and in other international organizations.

Official talks were conducted between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and full understanding, and they focused on an analysis of the stage of bilateral links, in the economic area in particular.

During the talks, the current stage of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries was examined. In the spirikt of the agreement between the Government of the socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the development of bilateral economic relations over 1986-1990, of the long-term agreement between the two governments on major commodity exchanges over 1986-1990, which were signed in Beijing in October 1985, of the other documents concluded between the two countries, tasks were set for relevant economic ministries and organizations in consideration of the experience acquired so far, the existing growing potential, the needs and possibilities of the national economies of the two countries concerning the identification of new ways and means to provide for a strong, further growth of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation on stable, long-term, mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the visit, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China expressed their deep satisfaction at the productive results of the talks conducted in Romania, considering them to be a new and significant contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the links of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

On behalf of the officials accompanying him, as well as on his own behalf, Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and keen thanks to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them throughout their visit, as an expression of the traditional feelings of friendship, esteem and solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

On behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Conmittee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, as well as on his own behalf, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a new official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at a convenient time. Furthermore, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be set later on, through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, July 6, 1986

VADUVA, IVASCU MEET SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER

AU091625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 09/07/1986 -- On Wednesday, U.S. Senator Larry Pressler, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly, had interviews with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and with Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman. During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the relations between Romania and the USA in various fields of activity. The joint wish was expressed to further strengthen the ties between the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries.

NORTH KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU081731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/7/1986 -- A delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by (Pak Song-bong,) first deputy head of the machine-building section of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, paid an experience-exchange visit to Romania over July 3-8.

The delegation had interviews and conducted talks with executives of the State Committee for Nuclear Power and the Constanta County Committee of the RCP, and visited economic and socio-cultural units in the capital city and in several counties.

The delegation were received at the CC of the RCP Headquarters and conducted talks with Neculai Agachi, member of the CC of the RCP first deputy chairman of the Central Council of Worker Control Over Economic and Social Activites.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR MARKED

AU051438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Lasting Romanian-Soviet Links of Friendship and Many-Sided Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- The anniversary of 16 years since the signing of a new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union on July 7, is an opportunity to reiterate the Romanian people's feelings of warm friendship for the Soviet peoples, the belief that the relations of productive bilateral cooperation will develop further in the future.

Enriching the provisions of the first treaty (of February 1948), which had provided a framework for the fruitful ties of alliance between Romania and the Soviet Union for more than two decades, the treaty of July 7, 1970, was -- in the conditions of the new historical stage -- a crowning of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, between their advanced revolutionary social forces. The strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet links of friendship is an organic part of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, within which the continuous expansion of cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, with the neighboring socialist countries in the first place, is a permanent principle, and special attention is being paid to the deepening of friendly collaboration with the USSR. We consider that the strengthening of collaboration among all socialist ocuntries is of special importance for the growing prestige of socialism, for peace and collaboration throughout the world, RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu said in the speech he delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The treaty has proved a powerful instrument for the continuous expansion of the Romanian-Soviet many-sided collaboration. The joint declaration of 1976, as well as other documents signed by Romania and the USSR at top level -- documents which improved and materialized the provisions of the treaty and were also productive working programmes for the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation -- were of great significance for the ascending course of those relations.

A deciding role in the development of Romanian-Soviet links is played by the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces of the two countries -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- and, more particularly by the summit meetings and talks, by the decisions and understandings reached on the occasions, which opened prospects to Romanian-Soviet collaboration on all planes. In this respect, the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Republic, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, held last year and in May this year, were of great political importance, as they went down as moments of major significance for the development of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The two leaders reiterated the mutual wish to work for the further expansion and growing efficiency of commercial, economic, technical and scientific relations, on mutually advantageous terms. In this respect, the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000, which was signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Moscow, opens favourable prospects.

The implementation of the provisions under that programme will encourage a stepped up growth of commodity exchanges, the deepening of cooperation in and specialization of production, the satisfaction of the requirements of the national economies for raw materials, fuels, machinery, equipment and consumer goods to a larger extent, the intensification of cooperation in science and technology, in line with the ever broader possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, which will contribute to the resolution of major economic problems of mutual concern. The two countries pay special attention to the rise in the quality of their collaboration, the use of new ways and forms to promote it in their mutual interest, the development of links between economic organizations and scientific institutions.

The Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation, which has been expanding continuously on the bilaterial plane, has been developing multilaterally as well, within the CMEA. The two countries successfully implement the understandings endorsed by the economic summit of CMEA countries held in June 1984, carry on sustained activites to implement the technical-scientifc programme of CMEA countries until the year 2000, to jointly solve such problems as the satisfaction of requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, equipment and modern technologies.

At the same time, Romanian-Soviet collaboration in science, culture, the arts, education and mass media expands, to contribute to better mutual knowledge of the two countries' achievements in various areas of activity. The signing this year of the programme for the application of the agreement on cultural collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union over 1986-1990 plays an important part. Collaboration on the level of trade union and youth organizations, friendship associations and other public organizations, on a sporting and tourist line also develops continuously.

Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate actively in the international arena. The fact is well known that Romania welcomed and most firmly supports the proposals Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, advanced on January 15 this year in connection with a passage to the implementation of a phased-out disarmament programme until the year 2000. These proposals, along with those set forth during the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, which, as President Nicolae Ceausescu showed, correspondingly complement one another, open real prospects, for the first time in history, for a passage to disarmament and the complete elimination of wars from mankind's life.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES RENOVICA ON ELECTION

AU060618 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committe Presidium

On the occasion of your election to the office of president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my behalf, I convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the function of high responsibility bestowed upon you. Likewise, I wish you, the LCY Central Committee, all the Communists, and the working people in friendly Yugoslavia full success in implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th Congress for building the socialist society in your homeland.

I express great value for the traditional Romanian-Yugolav relations and I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and the cause of socialism, international cooperation, security, and peace throughout the world.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES SLOVENIA VISIT

Visits Work Organizations

LD090905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, and members of his delegation had talks with representatives of a number of work organizations from Slovenia in the Smelt work organization of Ljubljana this morning.

It was emphasized that contacts so far have produced good results and have established a sound basis for expanding economic cooperation particularly in industry, transport, the pharmaceutical industry, scientific and technical research, and tourism. The Chinese premier and members of the delegation displayed particular interest in the work and results of the Smelt, Iskra, Gorenje-Emona, and several other work organizations which enjoy a reputation in the PRC as being respectable business partners.

It was also stressed during the meeting that all the necessary preconditions exist for cooperation at higher levels, for the realization of joint projects, and for Yugslav-Chinese joint ventures in third markets.

Today the PRC premier and members of his delegation will visit the Luka Koper work organization and the Bernadin tourist complex in Portoroz.

Holds Talks With France Popit

LD092241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who is currently in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, had talks with President of the Republican Presidency of Slovenia France Popit today. During the talks, prospects were reviewed for increasing Slovenia's participation in overall Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation.

Both sides emphasized the wish for to-date trade contacts to serve as a basis for broader economic exchanges. The Slovenian economy, it was said, offered major prospects, since many work organizations from that Yugoslav republic are already successfully participating in Yugoslav-Chinese economic relations.

The Chinese prime minister and members of the Chinese delegation are closing their visit to Slovenia tommorrow, and the five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD100834 Belegrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0633 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang ended his visit to Yugoslavia and left this morning. At Brnik airport the PRC premier and members of his delegation were seen off by Dusan Sinigoj, Cvetka Selsak, Marijan Sitfar, Zvone Dragan, the SFRY ambassador in the PRC, and others.

In the course of their 5-day official visit Zhao Ziyang and other PRC officials conducted a series of talks which concentrated on ways of further expanding Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. At meetings with top Yugoslav officials particular attention was focused on bilateral economic relations.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PRICES

LD092004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Session of the Markets and Prices Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Prices Institute will propose that the Federal Executive Council look into the possibility of returning prices to the February level for those products whose prices had not gone up considerably before the decision was adopted to change the way prices are controlled. This was said by Branko Gostovic, deputy director of the Federal Price Institute, at today's session of the Markets and Prices Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. He said the prices of those products and services which were determined on the basis of shared elements established in the medium-term plan (energy, railway, and postal and telecommunications services) are also increasing considerably. Therefore, in forming these prices and working out shared elements there should be more agreement-seeking between work organizations and federal organs in charge of prices.

Speaking about price trends in the first half of the year, Andrija Jovicic, assistant director of the Federal prices Institute, said that it is particularly worrying that in June food expenses "have jumped" by as much as 109 percent (in relation to June of 1985). The prices of the producers of industrial products in June were up by 71 percent as compared to the same month last year, which is by far less than their retail prices, where the increase is around 92 percent. Jovicic explained this difference by the fact that manufacturer's oil prices were lowered while retail prices remained unchanged. Apart from this, the June statistics also recorded an exceptionally high increase in the prices of services which are not taken into consideration in calculations of retail prices. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD092028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session presided over by President Sinan Hasani in Belgrade today. As one of the constitutionally established authorized proposers, the Presidency carried out an exchange of views on the character and dynamics of changes in individual regulations in the SFRY Constitution to further develop and improve the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidency believes that it is necessary to intensify organized work to prepare a proposal to change individual regulations in the SFRY Constitution, so that it can be sent to the SFRY Assembly in autumn according to regular procedures.

These proposals should contribute to the further strengthening and affirmation of the fundamental regulations of our society and to a more efficient functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidency also pointed out the significance of continuing and intensifying positive changes in the behavior of all subjects of our society in the direction of more work and effort, carrying out what has been agreed upon, obeying laws, and strengthening personal and collective responsibility.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed a report on the capability of the state security service and supported measures for the improved functioning and execution of the tasks this service is responsible for in our society.

JUSTICE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES POLITICAL DELINQUENCY

LD091401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- In view of the exceptional dangers generated by the acts of political crime, the delegates in the Federal Chamber's committee for Justice today described as disturbing the fact that the volume of political delinquency in 1984 and up to mid-1985 remained unchanged. According to the figures presented, last year 763 persons were reported and 335 were sentenced for committing political crimes. Although political crimes constitute only 0.31 percent of the overall number of crimes, the committee expressed displeasure over the high incidence of serious crimes in the structure of this type of crime. It was stressed that particular concern is being caused by the activity of all types against brotherhood and unity and country's independence; by the enemy's activity through the legal institutions of the system and; in particular, by the nationalists' growing influence among the young.

In discussing the document on the analysis of political delinquency in the country, the committee concluded that the organs responsible for suppressing such delinquency acted in an efficient and legal manner, but that the need for action by all subjects of social self-protection still exists in preventing political crimes.

The committee delegates also called for a more thorough analysis of the differences in the penal policies applied in individual republics and provinces. This analysis would help to establish whether the differences arose as a result of the individualization of the crimes (which would be justified) or whether they arose due to the differing views as to the social danger posed by the acts committed (which would not be justified).

Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, stressed that political crimes were being uncovered with increased efficiency, that courts were giving priority to these crimes, and that in the past they acted within the law. He also said that certain differences in the penal policies did exist, but that these were not serious. According to the Federal Court, the penal policy is generally adequate for the type and seriousness of these crimes. This is illustrated by the fact that 33 percent of the accused were given unconditional sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years and the rest were given sentences over 3 years. In Stojan Djordjevic's view. These cannot be called lenient sentences. [passage omitted]

Prosecutors Discuss Kosovo

LD092238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Apart from their high degree of promptness achieved in matters of political crime, the public prosecutor's offices in Kosovo are less efficient in starting procedures for other types of crime and violations of law. Indeed, prosecutors cannot act on their own if they do not quickly receive signals and information if they receive none at all from competent organs and individuals. For example, the legal deadline for starting a procedure to annul contracts on selling and buying real estate under duress is about to expire, while this action is yet to start.

This was pointed out today at a meeting beteween Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, with the republican prosecutors of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia and the provincial public prosecutors of Kosovo, devoted to the agreement for implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on measures for normalizing the situation in Kosovo.

The Kosovo courts still do not have procedures to annul such contracts, while the clients are not showing initiative in starting them. As it turned out, it is not completely clear against whom they should be undertaken. Because of this the Kosovo prosecutors were criticized for only now pointing out these problems. Moreover, since trade in real estate has been going on outside the law for years, it is not being taxed, and nobody is called to account for such evasions. [passage omitted]

Among other things the Kosovo prosecutors said that these were completely new issues for them with specific problems and that they could not deal with them without assistance from the federal and republican prosecutors. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, prosecutors commented on the lack of promptness in the work of the courts in the province. For example, it has been noticed that while early sentences passed for political crimes were severe, they have recently become less so. However, prosecutors do not react promptly to this either.

At a meeting it was also said that people should be called to account for not respecting legal obligations and deadliness for solving these problems.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROGRAM ON TASKS

LD091443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC established its tasks of further promoting and improving the method of work and activity of the LC organizations and organs in the province. It was stressed during the session that the situation in the province called for generalized criticism, and for statements and descriptions of the situation to be replaced by the activity that would transform words into concrete actions and implement what had been agreed upon.

The warning was given tdhat forum-type work and communication through paper and documents between the party organs and organizations must be replaced with direct contacts. In accordance with the calls for new approaches and methods on the part of the Kosovo LC, the program and plan of work of the Provincial Committee and its bodies up to the middle of 1987 was adopted. The program specifies the most important issues to be dealt with and duties stemming from the stance adopted at top-level party meetings and from the measures laid down by the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

BAR DISTRICT COURT COUNCIL SENTENCES 6

LD091445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Bar, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Council of the District Court in Titograd today in Bar passed sentence on a six-member hostile group from Ostros after a hearing lasting 6 days.

Alija S. Perasevic, 42, was jailed for 13 years; Salja N. Markasevic, 36, Dzafer S. Markasevic, 36, and Sulejman A. Cukovic, 50, were each jailed for 11 years; Hasan B. Perasevic, 48, was jailed for 10 years; and Yusuf T. Boljevic, 32, was jailed for 4 years. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

Agenda Discussed

LD091737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0826 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The directions for forther action on the stabilization of economic and political conditions, as well as the main questions to be solved in which communists and their leaderships must urgently become involved, are clearly established with the congress stands. This was also the starting point in the preparations of the work program of the Serbian LC Central Committee and its Presidium, which are on the agenda of today's session of the Central Committee.

This primarily refers to the need, as Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Presidium, said in his introductory report, to resolutely continue the process of necessary changes in social practice in the economic and political system, to intensify the ideological struggle of the League of Communists and to overcome inertia, opportunism, passivity, and the lack of unity more speedily and successfully.

This Central Committee and its Presidium in the coming months will devote primary attention to the concrete questions of socioeconomic development: shifting the burden of the economy, self-managing integration, employment, and so forth. In the entire Serbian LC, and in each organization and organ, people must resolutely and without vacillation persevere in implementing tasks and in promoting unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, while the greatest responsibility for this is borne by the Central Committee, provincial committees and their presidiums. The work of all organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists in the republic, Sokolovic stressed, must also be directed toward providing most immediate assistance to communists and the leaderships of the Kosovo LC in conducting more resolute political actions which have received strong support in the conclusions and measures of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

Commissions Elected

LD092205 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Serbian LC Central Committee at today's session adopted a decision on constituting 15 of its working bodies: 14 commissions and the authority for issues of our workers temporarily employed abroad. The members of these working bodies and their presidents were elected. They are the Cadre Questions Commission, Zoran Sokolovic, Commission for the Development of the LC, Dragic Jokic; Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work, Ratomir Vico; Commission for Ideological Activity in Education and Science, Dr Slobodan Unkov; Commission for Information and Propaganda, Dr Zivorad Minovic; Commission for the Development on International Relations, Dr Milenko Markovic; Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, Dr Momir Stojkovic; Commission for Ideological Activity in Culture, Aleksandar Bakocevic; Commission for Petitions and Complaints, Zoran Matkovic; the authority on issues of our workers abroad, Milos Zdravkovic;

Commission for Political System, Dr Balsa Spadijer; Commission for Socioeconomic Relations, Ljubisa Vagner; Commission for Agriculture and Village, Vlajko Stojiljkovic; Commission for the History of the LC, Branislav Joksovic; Commission for Financial Affairs, Nada Mijailovic; and the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, Petar Gracanin.

The Central Committee at today's session also elected its 10-member delegation for the SAWP Republican Conference.

MONTENEGRIN LC CC VIEWS INCOME MANAGEMENT

LD092212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Titograd, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is high time that we break with the established practice of reaching agreement on what has already been agreed upon and effectively and consistently put into effect the political conclusions and constitutional orientations, because this is the precondition for a more rapid way out of the economic and social crisis. This warning was voiced at today's joint session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, which discussed the implementation of the stands of the 24th LCY Central Committee session relating to the realization of the constitutional position of workers in the management of income and the means of social reproduction. The debate should serve to prepare for the coming session of the LC Central Committee of this republic, which will establish the tasks of the LC in putting into effect the constitutional principle of the decisive role of workers in the disposal of total income.

Milovan Djurickovic, member of the LC Presidium, noted in his opening speech the very serious tasks which will not be at all easy to implement in such a very complex economic situation. On the contrary, he considers that, along with the application of the new packages of measures, it will be very difficult to implement the stands of the LCY Central Committee without certain upheavals and resistance. [passage omitted]

Since Montenegro is in a very specific position, with the indebtedness of its economy twice as high as the average for the country, personal incomes one fifth below the average for Yugoslavia, and unsettled debts reaching worrying proportions, it was noted that the application of the new measures would mean difficulties in a large number of work collectives in the payment of the already low personal incomes. It was said, therefore, that all workers must be familiarized in detail with the essence of the stands of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee and with the measures which are being approved, otherwise the action will not yield the desired results. In this connection some participants in today's session criticized the latest drastic increase in the price of bread without all working people and citizens being informed on time and in detail of the reasons contributing to the high price jump of this basic foodstuff. it was noted, in fact, that such moves are not in keeping with the political stands of the recently concluded congresses of the LC and Trade Union Federation and that they could lead to undesirable social and political consequences.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD092313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- All economic trends in the first half of the year go against the adopted orientations.

It is becoming apparent that industry has reorientated itself toward the domestic market and this adds to the inflationary effect, despite the restrictive credit and monetary policy, through unrealistically high personal incomes and investment. It is therefore necessary to give a greater foreign exchange stimulus to exports within the framework of the existing system, and if this is not possible, to change the system.

These views were expressed at today's session of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia which analyzed economic trends and the realization of eonomic policies in the Republic and the country in the first half of the year.

According to the information put forward, industrial production in Croatia rose by 4.1 percent in the first 5 months of the year as compared to the same period last year, while in the country as a whole it rose by 5.3 percent. The level of employment is up by 3 percent. Exports of commodities are dowm 16.7 percent in Croatia, and by 3.8 percent in the whole country. Imports are down by 4.2 percent in Croatia, and by 0.4 percent in the whole country. At the same time, personal incomes have more than doubled.

As far as tourism is concerned, more overnight stays have been achieved in the first 5 months than last year, but in June there were 10 percent fewer tourists, and of these there were 12 percent fewer foreigners, while there were 1-2 percent more domestic tourists. [passage omitted]

NIKOLOVSKI ELECTED MACEDONIAN SAWP PRESIDENT

AU251946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Skopje, 19 Jun -- At its constitutive session held todday,the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP elected Goga Nikolovski, current president of the Macdeonian Constitutional Court, as its president. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE REPORTS ON INFLATION

LD030934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) --According to the latest figures released by the Federal Statistics Institute, June's retail prices were up by 91.8 percent as compared to the same month last year and 44.2 percent up from last December's prices.

In comparison with May, June prices were 6.3 percent higher. The June inflation was sparked by dearer transport, meat, fruit, radio and television licenses, and increased prices of a number of industrial products. The cost of living in June was 5.8 percent higher than in May while in comparison with June of last year it rose by 96.1 percent.